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WEATHER FORECAST
Paris: Partly cloudy, 72-82. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 72-82. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 72-82. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 72-82. Friday: Partly cloudy, 72-82. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 72-82. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 72-82.

Austria	19.5	Lebanon	21.0
Belgium	16.5	Luxembourg	16.5
Canada	3.5	Morocco	2.0
Denmark	11.0	Netherlands	12.0
Finland	2.0	Nigeria	2.0
France	2.0	Norway	2.0
Germany	12.0	Portugal	10.0
Greece	15.0	Spain	10.0
Great Britain	10.0	Sweden	10.0
India	15.0	Switzerland	10.0
Iran	15.0	Turkey	10.0
Italy	15.0	U.S. Military (Est.)	20.0
Japan	15.0	Yugoslavia	10.0

PLO Said to Vow To End All Raids Out of Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 1 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrilla leaders have said the Lebanese government that they have ordered a suspension of all incursions against Israel and Lebanon.

According to reports in the press here, the decision was conveyed to Premier Takiyeddin Solh last night by a commander of the second in command of el-Fatah, Salah Khalaf, better known as "Abu Iyad." The delegation also included Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the political department of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which comprises all active guerrilla groups, and "Abou Zaim," commander of the guerrilla forces in southern Lebanon.

The guerrilla leaders were reported to have emphasized their eagerness to avoid any action which may invite Israeli reprisals against Lebanon.

The leading daily *Al Nahar* said Palestinian sources explained later that guerrilla activity "from inside Israel" would be escalated, but in such a way as not to involve Lebanon.

Guerrillas Silent

There has as yet been no comment from the PLO, or any of the separate guerrilla groups, on the reports. Palestinian quarters have pointed out that the guerrillas had already said they had discontinued all operations from Lebanese soil.

The Israelis, however, have maintained that the raids at Khirbat Shmona, Maalot, Shamir and Nahariya, in northern Israel, in the last three months, were made from an area, which they said, was under the control of the PLO leadership, which they said, was in Lebanon.

The Israelis also said that the PLO leadership was assuming all responsibility in applying the ban on incursions from the Lebanese side of the border, *Al Nahar* said.

This suggested, press quarters here said, that the PLO, under Yasser Arafat, was not only willing to accept the ban, but also to accept the responsibility for the raids.

Replies to White House Brief

The reported guerrilla assurances were made at a time when Lebanese officials remained apprehensive about a possible Israeli retaliation following the commando attack at Nahariya last week in which four Israelis were killed along with the three guerrillas who carried out the incursion.

Mr. Solh and the commando leaders also discussed their course of action at the meeting in Cairo next Wednesday of Arab defense and foreign ministers. The conference will be devoted to discussing the best ways of extending Arab support to Lebanon against Israeli reprisals.

Reports in certain sections of the press here said the Lebanese regime was taking about 200,000 rifles and weapons in Lebanon. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

France, Italy Adopt Price, Tax Boosts To Combat Inflation, Big Deficits in Trade

PARIS, July 1 (UPI)—France increased prices on electricity and rents today and Italians paid more for sugar and drinks at bars.

The higher prices were due to new taxes aimed at easing balance-of-payments deficits and fighting inflation by curbing the amount of money in circulation. Inflation is running at about 19 percent a year in France and 20 percent a year in Italy.

French electricity bills went up 3 percent, an increase of 17.5 percent in the last five months. Natural gas increased 10 percent for both industrial and household users, an increase of 24.5 percent in less than a year.

Rent Control

Rents in buildings constructed before 1948, always under rent control and generally low, were allowed to rise by 5.8 percent.

Government officials said the increase was the first since 1962. The average rent in Paris is about \$12 a month.

In Italy, prices went up today 36 percent on sugar, 16 percent on matches and bottled cooking gas, and the government said there was more to come. Home bar owners raised prices of everything from espressos to coffee, whiskey and brandy. The price for a whiskey in a first category bar went up to \$1.25 (\$1.23).

Government officials said more price increases were likely, including raising gasoline to \$1.75 a gallon, nearly double what it was last year.

Elsewhere, postal and telephone rates went up about 25 percent today in West Germany, although local calls from phone booths remained the same because the machines will accept only one coin. Norway raised prices on mineral water and soft drinks by 5 to 7 cents (8 to 11 cents).

Jaworski Defends Jury Action In Naming Nixon as Justified

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, in a brief filed with the Supreme Court, declared today that the grand jury that named President Nixon an indicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up acted on the basis of "substantial evidence" and not on a mere suspicion of possible criminality.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon's attorney repeated his argument that because of the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers, President Nixon was not subject to court orders.

The special prosecutor told the high court that, during its 18-month investigation, the grand jury had gathered "a considerable amount of information about the President's role in the cover-up and that this evidence was of sufficient strength to cause a person of ordinary prudence and caution to conscientiously entertain a reasonable belief of the accused's guilt."

"The grand jury was not free to ignore the evidence it heard," Mr. Jaworski said in an attempt to refute charges that the grand jury named the President on mere suspicion to strengthen the prosecutor's demand for tapes and documents relating to 64 presidential conversations.

Those charges were made in papers filed with the high court by the President's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair. He told the court in a brief today that "presumably the special prosecutor advised the grand jury to make this finding and did so with the thought that it would strengthen his hand in litigation such as the present case."

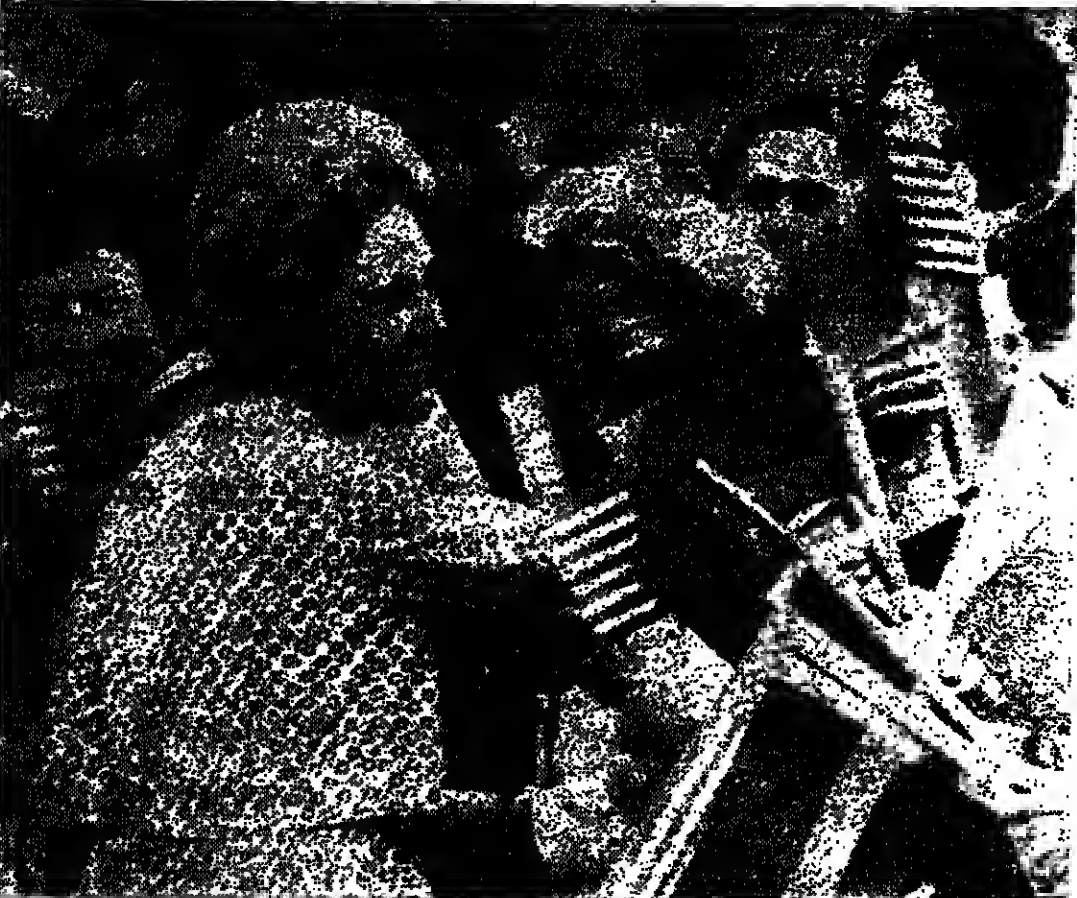
Meanwhile, the U.S. Judiciary Committee chairman, Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., agreed to call all six witnesses requested by the White House to testify in the committee's impeachment probe.

Last week, Rep. Rodino, with the backing of the Democratic majority, had refused to call more than two of the witnesses. Now, 10 witnesses will be heard by the panel.

Both the St. Clair and the Jaworski briefs were filed today in preparation for a July 8 hearing before the high court on Mr. Nixon's request, on the grounds of executive privilege and presidential confidentiality, to surrender material subpoenaed by the special prosecutor.

The court will review an order by U.S. District Judge John Sirica that the material should be turned over to his court for determination of which parts can be used in the Sept. 9 trial of six men accused in the Watergate cover-up.

The primary briefs in the case. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



AIRPORT GREETING—Mrs. Pat Nixon being welcomed by a crowd in Minsk yesterday.

Takes Break From Summit Talks Nixon Visits Soviet War Memorials

By Robert G. Kaiser

MINSK, U.S.S.R., July 1 (UPI)—President Nixon took a break from his summit talks today and visited Minsk, capital of Soviet Belorussia. He spent most of the day on excursions to two memorials to the millions who died in this region in World War II.

Mr. Nixon noted the city's sad history in a brief speech at a luncheon in his honor. "The mothers of the two Soviet officials who sat next to him at lunch were both killed in the war," the President said.

"The greatest and the best memorial we can build to the one fourth of all the citizens of this [Belorussian] republic who were killed in World War II is to build a structure of peace so that their children and grandchildren will not die in another war," Mr. Nixon said.

During this summit meeting—his first since his election in 1972 and 1973—Mr. Nixon said, he and the Soviet leaders "have been depicting our full time toward the great goal to see to it that the two strongest nations in the world will not devote their efforts and waste their young men in war, but will work together for peace."

Mr. Moscow's United States reported, "good progress" tonight on talks aimed at curbing underground nuclear weapons tests, the Associated Press said.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler passed this word to newsmen, although he cautioned that more work remained to be done in negotiating some limit on underground testing. But his opinion was unmistakable. "The press secretary would say nothing about further ranging arms control negotiations, including attempts to limit multiwarhead missiles, except to say that 'there are still discussions that will take place.'"

Talks Resume Tomorrow

The President, who later returned to Moscow, is scheduled to resume his talks with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet officials tomorrow morning. Soviet journalists accompanying the President to Minsk said today the negotiating has been "tough," a description also indirectly confirmed by the Soviet press' cautious handling of the subject today.

Nevertheless, the Russians continue to put a hopeful light on the summit meeting. Fedor Suruganov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of Belorussia, told the President in his speech at today's luncheon that his meetings with Soviet leaders by themselves represented "a new and important landmark in Soviet-American relations." Mr. Suruganov's speech—undoubtedly written in Moscow—made no reference to agreements that may be reached at the summit conference before it ends Wednesday.

After lunch here, the President went to Victory Square in downtown Minsk. His motorcade passed several thousand people who waved from streets decked out in bunting and banners for the celebration July 3 of the 30th anniversary of Minsk's liberation from the Nazis.

The President laid a wreath at the obelisk in the center of the square, reviewed a unit of goose-stepping Soviet soldiers and then walked to the crowd for several minutes of handshaking. As everywhere on this visit, the crowds were smiling and polite but restrained in their enthusiasm.

Nation Left in Uncertainty Juan Peron Dies at 78; Widow Assumes Office

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 1 (UPI)—President Juan Domingo Peron died today of a heart attack, leaving a politically divided Argentina in a deep state of uncertainty.

The announcement of the 78-year-old general's death was made this afternoon by his wife, Vice-President Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron, who now assumes the presidency of the country.

"With great pain I must transmit to the people the death of a true apostle of peace and non-violence," said Mrs. Peron, struggling to hold back her tears during a nationwide broadcast made from the suburban presidential mansion.

One of the most remarkable and controversial political figures in Latin American history, Gen. Peron rose to power through a bloodless military coup in 1945. He twice won the presidency in elections during the next 10 years, riding a crest of popularity by his appeal and the real economic and social benefits he showered on Argentina's working class.

Overthrown by a military coup which sent him into an 18-year exile, Gen. Peron staged a stunning political comeback, returning to the country and capturing more than 60 percent of the electorate last September.

Ageing and Ill

But during the nine months of his third presidency, the ageing, ailing general was unable to steer his country on a promised course of national unity and stable economic progress.

Violence—particularly within his own ranks, heterogeneous movement—has left more than 200 dead during the last year. A wage-price freeze negotiated between labor and business leaders to stem an inflationary spiral he inherited has been badly shaken by shortages, black-marketeering and labor unrest.

Badly needed foreign and domestic investment has been held back by economic uncertainties and a wave of kidnappings by urban guerrillas.

Gen. Peron was also widely blamed for failing to move quickly to lay the groundwork for a stable succession.

His 43-year-old wife was mandated full presidential powers Saturday shortly after government officials first publicly disclosed the seriousness of Peron's illness.

Expressions of Support

Despite her political inexperience, Mrs. Peron received immediate and full expressions of support from political, military, labor and business leaders.

"I constitutionally assume the first magistracy of the nation, asking every one of its inhabitants to demonstrate the necessary fortitude to help me conduct the destiny of the country," said Mrs. Peron, surrounded by military chiefs and cabinet ministers.

Within an hour after the 3 p.m. announcement, the General Confederation of Workers—the largest labor organization in the country with three million members—called a national work stoppage as "a sign of our grief."

The General Economic Confederation—the most important business group—followed with an announcement asking businessmen to adhere to the economic policy set forth by Gen. Peron.

The late President last made a public appearance on June 12 when he staunchly defended his economic policies before a crowd of more than 50,000 followers who had rallied after he threatened to resign.

But after that bravura performance on a cold, humid day, Gen. Peron fell ill. His aides insisted later that he only had a cold, but on Saturday they conceded that he was suffering from a severe bronchial infection with a heart complication.

Gen. Peron was wracked by illness throughout his brief third presidency. Last November, he almost died from what was reportedly a pulmonary infection.

Because of his illness and advanced age, Gen. Peron ruled by delegating responsibility—but not power—to a few close aides. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Juan Domingo Peron

Soldiers Posted at Banks Ethiopian Arrests Continue; Senate President Is Held

ADDIS ABABA, July 1 (Reuters)—The Ethiopian armed forces, which have already arrested some of Emperor Haile Selassie's close advisers, today reportedly arrested yet another important political figure—the president of the Senate, Betwoded Zewde Gebrehiwod.

The armed forces previously made public the names of seven other persons arrested. These included Ras (Duke) Asrat Kassa, chairman of the emperor's Crown Council, another crown councillor and a high-ranking member of the Coptic Church.

Military sources said a number of other arrests had been made during the last three days but gave no details.

Those arrested are being kept at the Imperial Golf Club near the old airport on the outskirts of the city. The golf course has been closed and the area is crowded with soldiers.

The military operation reportedly being coordinated by an armed forces committee but the final aim is still unclear.

However, one objective appears to be to remove from the scene some of the more traditional elements of the hierarchy in hopes, that, without them, the process of changing Ethiopia from a largely feudal society into a modern one will be accelerated.

The armed forces have been holding talks with a four-man ministerial committee formed at an emergency cabinet meeting during the weekend. But it is not known what progress, if any, these talks have made.

There appeared to be increased military activity in the capital today and soldiers were guarding several banks, as well as key posts. Their purpose at the banks was to watch for anyone making large withdrawals, a source said.

Iceland Election Produces Stalemate; Premier to Quit

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 1 (Reuters)—Iceland's general election yesterday have ended with parliament split between the leftist coalition government and the rightist opposition. Premier Olafur Johannesson said tonight he would resign tomorrow.

Mr. Johannesson's Farmers' party and its partners in the coalition were given 30 of the 60 seats in the Althing (parliament) after counting ended tonight.

The Independence and Social Democratic parties took the rest. Independence party leader Geir Halldorsson said tonight he expected to be asked to try to form a new government.

He would not say if he thought he would be able to do so.

Social Democrat leader Grifi Gissason hailed the result and said Iceland's defense had been secured.

The Independence party had pledged to retain the NATO base at Keflavik.

Mr. Gissason said the plan of the leftist government and Communist party to remove the Americans had been rejected. "It is quite certain now that Iceland's defense and security will not be jeopardized," he said.

Final results with comparisons to the 1971 poll are:

Independence party, 48,255 votes (38,170)—25 seats (23); Social Democrat party, 10,355 (11,820)—5 (6). The two parties were in opposition.

Progressive party, 28,388 (26,645)—17 (17); People's Alliance (Communist), 20,922 (18,055)—11 (10); Liberals and Leftists Union, 5,244 (9,395)—2 (5).

Other groups received only a few dozen votes and did not win any seats.



SWEARING IN—Walter Scheel taking oath as West German president in Bonn yesterday. An official holds copy of West German Basic Law as others, including Annemarie Renger, president of parliament, look on.

At 54, Scheel Becomes W. Germany's Youngest President

BONN, July 1 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's former foreign minister and deputy, Walter Scheel, was sworn in today as West Germany's fourth and youngest postwar chief of state.

Mr. Scheel, the co-architect of West Germany's "Ostpolitik," succeeded Gustav Heinemann, 73, who retired after a five-year term as federal President for reasons of health.

Mr. Scheel, who will be 55 next week, promised in his oath of office to work for the good of the German people. In his inaugural speech, he said, "Our way leads us to a Germany which takes its place in the world as a part of Europe."

He added, "A united Europe will be an example to the world, an example of peaceful cooperation among peoples, an example for solidarity and justice, an example for freedom, and even an example of power without presumption."

Before taking over the largely ceremonial post, Mr. Scheel gained unique distinction as the world's first top-of-the-pops foreign minister. Six months ago, while still chairman of the pivotal Free Democratic party, he topped local pop charts with a charity recording of the folksong "High on the Yellow Wagon."

Mr. Scheel revitalized his small, liberal party after taking over its leadership in 1969 and linked it with Willy Brandt's Social Democrats to form the still governing coalition, now led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Bangladesh, Pakistan End Refugee Exchange

GENEVA, July 1 (UPI)—The United Nations today concluded the repatriation of 241,000 Bangladesh and Pakistani refugees.

The UN high commissioner for refugees said 121,500 Bengalis returned to Bangladesh from Pakistan and 118,500 others went from Bangladesh to Pakistan. There were also 10,870 non-Bengalis who went to Pakistan from Nepal. Except for 8,000 refugees who were moved by ship, all traveled by air.

After Defecting in Toronto

Soviet Dancer Said to Plan Career in West

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 1 (UPI)—Mikhail Barishnikov, a leading Soviet ballet dancer, fled from the touring Bolshoi troupe in Toronto Saturday night, apparently to continue his career in the West.

Witnesses said that as the members of the Bolshoi group were walking toward a chartered bus to return to their hotel after a reception following the last performance in Toronto, Mr. Barishnikov suddenly turned toward a waiting automobile.

An informant said that he was pursued by persons identified as belonging to the KGB, the Soviet security apparatus, but was assisted into the vehicle by "Canadian police." The car then left for an undisclosed destination.

Canadian police and government officials reached by telephone yesterday either declined to comment or said they had no knowledge of the incident. The government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp. however, said in a radio news program that the defection of the 26-year-old dancer had been confirmed by a police source.

Friends of Mr. Barishnikov,



Mikhail Barishnikov

who requested anonymity, released a statement said to have been written on his behalf that said he had left the Bolshoi company "to proceed with his career in the West."

"Christine Berlin, an American and a close friend of Mr. Barishnikov, was with him at the time," according to the statement. The note gave no further

information on Mr. Barishnikov's plans or associations. Miss Berlin is the daughter of Richard Berlin, for 32 years president and chief executive of the Hearst Corp.

Efforts to reach members of the Soviet Embassy here by telephone for comment were unsuccessful.

The Bolshoi Ballet had just completed a series of performances in Toronto in the course of a Canadian tour. Mr. Barishnikov, the leading male dancer of the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad, was appearing as a guest star. The company left Toronto by air yesterday morning for an engagement in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Canadian Critics

The reception after which Mr. Barishnikov made his escape followed the company's final performance at the O'Keefe Center in Toronto. Canadian critics had been unimpressed with the company, which was said to consist mostly of the less talented Bolshoi dancers. But they had lavishly praised Mr. Barishnikov's dancing.

Critics place him in the top-most ranks of male ballet dancers anywhere in the world. Born in Riga, Latvia, he became a favorite pupil of the late dance master Alexander Pushkin. In 1968 he won the gold medal in the international ballet competition in Bulgaria, and won again the following year in a similar competition in Moscow.

He had never visited North America before but had danced in London and the Netherlands.

Pianist Defects

BRUSSELS, July 1 (UPI)—Soviet pianist Valery Afanasyev has requested and has received political asylum in Belgium, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman did not say when Mr. Afanasyev, who has been on a concert tour of Belgium, made the request.

Mr. Afanasyev won the 1972 Queen Elisabeth prize here for pianists.

Nixon Visits Memorials

(Continued from Page 1)

population—were rounded up by a troops on March 22, 1943. All were pushed into a barn, which was then set afire. According to legend, the people struggled to break out of the burning barn, but the Nazis moved them down with machine guns as they ran out. Only one adult and two small children survived.

The Nixon memorial to the victims of the Holocaust was dedicated by the Nixon family and the President. The memorial is a reconstruction of the Khatyn village where the residents perished. The Nixon family drove directly from the Khatyn memorial to the military airport outside Minsk from which they returned to Moscow.

Their day began in Yalta, where they had spent two nights in a government dacha perched above the Black Sea. The President and Mr. Brezhnev rode together in a limousine from Yalta to Simferopol, a trip lasting an hour and half.

Mr. Ziegler said the two leaders chatted all the way. All along the route curious citizens gathered to gaze.

Mr. Brezhnev said good-bye to the Nixon family aboard his own plane to Moscow. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other officials went with him, and they continued negotiations in the capital.

Kissinger to Brief NATO Thursday

BRUSSELS, July 1 (Reuters).

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is due here Wednesday to brief America's European allies on the summit meeting between President Nixon and Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev, informed sources said today.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to arrive late Wednesday evening. He will have a working breakfast the following morning with Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans and then meet EEC Commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli and Vice-President Sir Christopher Soames.

Mr. Kissinger will have lunch at NATO headquarters outside Brussels—some of last week's NATO summit conference—where he will brief the ambassadors of the 15 NATO countries on the Russian talks. He will then go to Paris.

Nixon Writes Off Israeli War Debt

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).

President Nixon has written off \$500 million in debts owed by Israel for U.S. military assistance in the wake of the Arab-Israeli war last October.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Nixon signed an authorization converting the credits to an outright grant. In April, the President had changed from loan to grant status \$1 billion more in aid to Israel.



Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, with her daughter Sarah (center), bidding farewell in Jerusalem on Sunday to one of the policemen who guarded her official residence during her term of office.

Vow on Raids By PLO Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

The leftist daily As Safir said Lebanon prefers to have UN forces posted along its southern border with Israel instead.

Reaction by Rabin

LONDON, July 1 (Reuters)—Asked about the reports from Beirut, Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin said, "We will judge that by the facts on the ground."

If attacks by guerrillas from across the Lebanese border halted, he said, there would be tranquillity along that border. He had said earlier that Israel would seek to halt such attacks by hitting the guerrillas wherever and wherever possible, "even before they try to hit us."

Mr. Rabin, who left London today after attending an international Socialist meeting, said his talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan had left him very encouraged.

Certain misunderstandings of the past, such as differences over the arms embargo that Britain imposed during the October war, had been removed, he said, and he hoped that relations had improved as a result.

He said he also detected signs of an improved attitude toward Israel among some other European countries.

Moslem May Get India Presidency

NEW DELHI, July 1 (AP).

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party picked a veteran Moslem politician today as its nominee as the next president of this predominantly Hindu country.

In a move expected to strengthen India's image in the Moslem world, the party's parliamentary board unanimously approved the elevation of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to the presidency when the five-year term of V.V. Giri expires next month.

Mr. Ahmed, 69, was the personal choice of Mrs. Gandhi. He has been her food minister since 1970.

Conservationists' Views Gain At 15-Nation Whaling Talks

LONDON, July 1 (NYT).

Evangelism emerged at the 26th annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London last week that the 15 member nations, succumbing to world opinion, were giving priority to the survival of the whale over the interests of the whaling industry.

The evidence was scarcely needed to satisfy those who call for a total moratorium on the killing of whales. However, a resolution calling for selective moratoriums encouraged hope that in the future whales would not be hunted to the point of extinction.

For the first time the commission has the power, under the resolution, to impose a moratorium of indefinite duration on species of whales whose numbers fall so low that it is no longer feasible to hunt them. In the past the commission has imposed moratoriums only on whales that had been reduced to commercial, if not biological, extinction.

Fin Whale

The first selective moratorium, to take effect next year, is certain to cover the fin whale. There are estimated to be no more than 100,000 of them, three-quarters of their number having been killed.

The fin is the largest of four whales still hunted profitably, mostly by the Russians and the Japanese. Together they account in equal shares for about 85 percent of the world's total annual whale catch.

The Soviet Union and Japan were the only countries that voted against the selective moratorium. Although they opposed the resolution, it is thought that they would

Canadian Politicians Shun Divisive Issue—Bilingualism

By William Borders

MONTREAL, July 1 (NYT).

Canada's language problem arouses so much emotion that the politicians have agreed informally to try to keep it out of the campaign for Saturday's election.

As Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his principal opponent, Robert Stanfield, leader of the Progressive Conservative party, campaign across the country, they are regularly asked: "What about Quebec?"

The question raises the issues of minority language rights, official bilingualism and French-English relations in general. Quebec, second only to Ontario in population, is not only a key province but also a campaign issue discussed all over the country.

Its provincial government is debating the most comprehensive language legislation that it has ever considered.

Bill to Elevate French

The controversial measure would make French the province's official language. Eighty percent of the province's people speak it.

Technically, the bill has nothing to do with national politics or with the politics of any other province. But it has become a topic of concern from Vancouver to Halifax.

"I oppose the bill because it denies the kind of Canada to which I have devoted my life," John Diefenbaker, the 78-year-old former prime minister, said at a recent political rally in Hamilton, Ontario.

He has quipped previously from the English-speaking minority who have been staging emotion-filled rallies against it.

Trudeau Ties

Mr. Diefenbaker, now a member of Parliament in Mr. Stanfield's party, voted a common feeling in Ontario when he referred to the Quebec legislation as "fruit of the Trudeau tree."

Mr. Trudeau, a bilingual French-Canadian, is widely credited with—or accused of—having elevated the status of French in the federal government and having created a new French presence in Ottawa during his six years in office. The capital

used to be largely English, despite the fact that French is the language of one-fourth of the Canadian people.

Partly by chance and partly by intention, French-Canadians now head the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Air Canada, the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, the regulatory agency that controls broadcasting. The governor general, Roland Michener, who represents the British crown in Canada, is a French-Canadian as well.

Foes in the West

Out west, where French is often regarded not as one of Canada's two languages, but as a tongue as foreign as German or Spanish, a policy of bilingualism has created much opposition to Mr. Trudeau and his Liberal party.

But at the same time it has helped to solidify his support in Quebec, from which come more than one-fourth of the representatives in Canada's House of Commons.

Mr. Stanfield, a Nova Scotian who learned to speak French only a few years ago, when it became crucial politically, has been campaigning intensely in Quebec. But whether the Conservatives win or lose nationally, they are not expected to gain substantially in Quebec.

1,000 Cubans Vote In 1st Election of Castro's 15 Years

MEXICO CITY, July 1 (AP).

An estimated 1,000 Cubans went to the polls yesterday to vote for municipal representatives in one province of the Caribbean island—in the first such election since Premier Fidel Castro and his guerrillas seized power in 1959.

The Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina, reported: "Early Sunday morning, workers, militiamen, students, farmers and housewives began casting their secret ballots in polling places." It said that the election was viewed by the government as an experiment and that it would be studied by the Cuban Communist party for possible expansion of the system.

Mr. Castro, accompanied by some ambassadors accredited to Havana, visited voting booths in the western province of Matanzas yesterday morning, the press agency said. It estimated that about 1,000 voters, 16 years old and older, cast their ballots.

The agency said five of 300 candidates were being selected to participate in a provincial assembly of municipal representatives after more elections are held.

Belgian Premier Meets Giscard, Chirac in Paris

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).

Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans said today after talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that the future of Europe was in France's hands.

Mr. Tindemans, on his first trip abroad since taking office three months ago, discussed economic and military problems or Western Europe during his meeting with the new French President.

On the day that France took over chairmanship of the Common Market ministerial council, he told reporters: "In my opinion, the fate of Europe is in France's hands. Here I found a very good attitude toward Europe's future."

Mr. Tindemans, who earlier today had talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, said: "The results of our discussions will benefit France, Belgium and Europe."

His disclosure that he went into military problems with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was taken to mean that he discussed Belgium's interest in acquiring French Mirage aircraft.

Crowd Appeal Seen Undiminished

Brandt Looks to New Career Mending, Rebuilding Party

By David Binder

BONN, July 1 (NYT)—Down but not out after his resignation as chancellor, Willy Brandt says that he is picking up the pieces of a new career, confident that he will have more to do and in West German politics. "I am convinced I had to resign," Brandt said of the spy-in-the-chancellery affair that led to his stepping down on May 6. "But I am not in a mood of resignation."

His voice was cheery as he was interviewed recently in his home here. Although he made it clear that he was not certain what tasks lay ahead of him, he seemed enthusiastic about staying on as chairman of the governing Social Democratic party. He said that he intends to run for the chairmanship again in 1976 and then again in 1977. He has held the post for 10 years.

Could he imagine an arrangement that would induce him to be chancellor again or to accept some Common Market post? Mr. Brandt shook his head to indicate: "No." Is the party chairmanship enough? "Just that," he replied firmly.

Revitalizing Party

He is concentrating for the time being on revitalizing his party. The Social Democrats suffered a series of state election setbacks this spring. And they were profoundly shocked by his resignation and by bitter rivalries within the party.

Last month, Mr. Brandt began the first of a series of 15 "working conferences" with rank-and-file members in a meeting at Borken, in northern Hesse.

He took responsibility for the "unraveling" of the party in recent months, suggesting that this had created a "gap in expectations" among the voters because of unfulfilled promises of reforms, and had led to a "harsh gap" in the party itself.

Mr. Brandt was so heartened by the response he got in Borken that he now feels encouraged to work more for "integration" of the embattled young left and the old right in his party.

His crowd appeal and personal charm seem undiminished. In his 61st year, Mr. Brandt is regarded generally as better qualified to hold the party together emotionally than either Chancellor Helmut Schmidt or Mr. Brandt's long-time chief party deputy and strategist, Herbert Wehner. But some of Mr. Brandt's former aides are skeptical. "Let's wait to see how he looks in September," one said.

International Contacts

Mr. Brandt intends to resume his international contacts gradually. President Tito of Yugoslavia, here the last week in June on his first state visit to West Germany, asked for a meeting with Mr. Brandt. They conferred twice. Mr. Brandt has also received a dozen invitations to the United States and Britain.

The Soviet Communist party chairman, Leonid Brezhnev, has asked Mr. Brandt to Moscow, an invitation he will take up only after Chancellor Schmidt has visited the Soviet Union—perhaps next year.

In the wake of the spy case, a high Bonn official said, Mr. Brandt has received especially warm, even good-humored messages from Mr. Brezhnev, whom he had seen three times since 1970 at some length. But Mr. Brandt will probably never find anything humorous about the placement of an East German agent, Gustav Gullmann, in his chancellery as an executive assistant for party affairs.

Mr. Brandt feels that he cannot talk to or about East Germans in an official capacity. He is resentful, too, about some highly placed party colleagues who, he feels, let him down during the last 12 months.

When he is reminded of these recent unpleasantnesses, he begins peering around the room, puffing on cigarettes. He has taken up smoking again after an abstinence of 16 months; it seems to help him relax.

View of the Past

When he looks back, he prefers to think of his achievement as chancellor. "I know that I contributed something to increase the respectability of this country and decrease its isolation," he says in a soft voice, "to the starting of a process of change in this country, to helping Germany fit more naturally into the surroundings."

"I always avoided the concept of a 'Social Democratic' Europe. It is too difficult. None should have a monopoly. Social Democrats should not make the same mistake as the Christian Democrats 20 years ago of trying to make a Christian Democratic Europe. A free Europe should be genuinely open to all."

The aura of Brandt's visionary, Brandt the winner of the 1971 Nobel Peace prize hangs over such observations.

Does he consider that he is still fighting for a cause? "I haven't changed," Mr. Brandt replies. "You know me well enough that I don't use such big words."

Deeply Tamed, Slender, Joking



Willy Brandt

smiling at his own jokes, seems more at ease with himself than at any time in the past months. He turns to watch the World Cup soccer games on television. He chose to watch the match between Brazil and Scotland rather than the one between Chile and East Germany.

Turkey Lifts Its Ban on Opium Poppy

ANKARA, July 1 (AP).

TURKISH government announced today that it is lifting its ban on opium poppy cultivation. It is imposed in 1972 under pressure from the United Nations.

Orhan Bircit, a government spokesman, said after a cabinet meeting that farmers would be allowed to resume poppy cultivation in six provinces and in a seventh, all in eastern Turkey.

He did not say what use of land would be involved. He said that Premier Bircit would give a detailed explanation tomorrow of the government plan for lifting the ban.

In bringing pressure on Turkey, the United States said that 80 percent of the opium reaching America, added to that in Turkish poppy fields, was being sold in Turkey.

Mr. Bircit said today that the government would take all steps possible to prevent the sale of the opium gum. But the ban, the legal justification for the growing of opium poppies, the gum's use in producing a medicinal morphine, U.S. pharmaceutical firms have complained of a shortage of medicinal opium since the ban.

The ban was politically popular in Turkey, especially among the 100,000 poppy farmers. The United States had granted \$35 million to Turkey to compensate farmers for the loss of their opium fields.

The government decision was not unexpected. Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes has frequently talked of the "social and moral" problems suffered by farmers.

Some observers claimed that the government was having second thoughts about its poppy cultivation in view of Turkey's dispute with Greece over exploration rights in the Aegean Sea. They said Turkey might be unwilling to risk deterioration of relations with the United States at this time.

U.S. officials in Turkey do not reach immediately comment on the lifting of the ban.

Japanese Poll Shows Tanaka At New Low

TOKYO, July 1 (UPI).

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's popularity has sunk to a new low of 21.2 percent, a nationwide survey conducted by a Japanese newspaper said today.

The Yomiuri Shimbun's survey on voters' reactions to the forthcoming election in the Diet's upper house showed that 56 percent of the Japanese people do not support the Tanaka cabinet, the newspaper said.

The survey showed the Liberal Democratic party and the Socialist party probably would maintain their present strength in the upper house, and the Communist party probably would gain more than double its strength. One hundred and thirty of the 287 upper house seats are up for election Friday.

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I Was Sent Here on a Purpose

No-Contest Plea, Bail Refused Accused Killer of Mrs. King

By Austin Scott

ATLANTA, July 1 (AP)—"My name is Servant Jacob," said the defendant who stood before the court accused of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He spoke clearly and without apparent emotion.

"I'm a Hebrew. I was sent here on a purpose, and it's partly accomplished."

Those words at a brief, heavily guarded preliminary arraignment, were the first publicly uttered by the accused assassin since he was taken from a prison cell during the slaying of the Rev. Dr. King, who was shot three persons, two of whom died.

The 23-year-old black man says he is no longer Marcus Wayne Chenault, and no longer recognizes his earthly parents because he is serving "the God of Jacob."

His attorney said today that Mr. Chenault feels he really is Jacob, not just someone called upon to take up the name Jacob, but really Jacob of the Old Testament.

"Did God plant the mind of Jacob in him? Did the spirit of Jacob come into him? I don't know," said lawyer Randy Benge. "He says he is Jacob."

Plea Rejected

And Mr. Benge said he asked to plead no contest because former Vice President Spiro Agnew wanted that plea to a charge of income tax evasion just after he resigned.

"When I first saw him it was perverted in his mind," Mr. Benge said.

He refused to say who retained him to represent Mr. Chenault.

"He said, 'Agnew pleaded no contest, and put himself on the mercy of the court. I want



Marcus Wayne Chenault after being taken into police custody.

to plead no contest and place myself on the mercy of the court, and this nation and the whole world will see I will get no mercy."

Mr. Benge tried to enter that plea today, to two counts of murder and one of aggravated assault. But City Court Judge E.T. Brock refused to accept it, and instead entered not-guilty pleas on all counts.

"Servant Jacob," who Mr. Benge said, defines Hebrew as "a black man serving the God of Jacob," was held without bail for action by a Fulton County grand jury.

"This God, the God of Jacob, informed him to come to Atlanta for the purpose of confronting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.," Mr. Benge said. "He said he was aware of what he was doing, he was aware he was doing some shooting, but he was not aware that he had killed anyone."

Conspiracy Question

Mr. Benge said Mr. Chenault knew who Mrs. King was before he began firing. "His statement was the senior King was too far on the other side. Someone told him there was Mrs. King playing the organ, and a minute after that everything took place."

Atlanta police say they have no evidence of a conspiracy. Mayor Maynard Jackson, who believes Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination in April, 1968, was a conspiracy, says he doesn't know. Mr. Chenault's own statements are conflicting.

"He impressed me to be sincere in his statements; I think he believes what he's saying," Mr. Benge said.

"He said he didn't belong to any organizations, or groups... He also stated no one knew what his mission was. He placed no confidence in any other person. He said to do it himself, no living person aided or assisted him."

But the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who was visiting one of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference staff members in jail after leading a series of demonstrations last week, said when Mr. Chenault was brought in, he was "very positive" about a conspiracy.

"He said I was on the list," Mr. Abernathy said. "He said there was a conspiracy to get us all... to get all the civil rights leaders."

Nixon Statement

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—President Nixon today termed the killing of Mrs. King a tragic and senseless act, but said he was saddened by it.

A presidential spokesman told newsmen of the President's feelings shortly after the Nixon's arrival at Moscow on their Russian trip.

In Reply to White House Brief

Jaworski Defends Jury's Action on Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

were filed by the opposing counsel on June 21. Today's filings were "reply briefs."

Mr. Jaworski argued that a President who has been named to part of a criminal conspiracy cannot invoke executive privilege in refusing to surrender evidence involving the conspiracy.

But Mr. St. Clair, in his brief today, declared that the President could not be made subject to judicial orders because "if he could be enjoined, restrained, indicted, arrested or ordered by judges, grand juries or marshals, these individuals would have the power to control the executive branch. This would militate the separation of power and co-equality of the executive."

The President's Time

Mr. St. Clair also repeated his argument that the grand jury had no constitutional power to name Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the cover-up. By doing so, it was causing the President to spend time on his defense that he would normally have spent on his public duties, Mr. St. Clair argued.

But Mr. Jaworski took exception to that stand, stating that any citizen may be named as an unindicted co-conspirator if the information warrants it and there is reason to make an ex-

ception for an incumbent president.

"We realize that the President is entrusted with awesome powers and responsibilities requiring his full attention," Mr. Jaworski told the court.

Not 'Equally Burdensome'

"While an indictment would require the President to spend time preparing a defense, and thus would interfere to some extent with his attention to his public duties, the course the grand jury has followed here in naming the President as an unindicted co-conspirator cannot be regarded as equally burdensome," he added.

The special prosecutor also denied that the grand jury had acted as a "back-door route" for transmitting evidence to the House Judiciary Committee impeachment inquiry.

"The record shows," he told the court, "that both the grand jury and the special prosecutor have been sensitive to the President's position and have endeavored to avoid unnecessary interference with the constitutional processes being pursued simultaneously by the House Judiciary Committee."

The special prosecutor also had argued that the President, by releasing edited transcripts of some of the tapes, had weakened his claims of executive privilege.

Swiss Court Rejects Algeria Bid To Recupate FLN 'War Chest'

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 1 (AP)—The Swiss Supreme Court today rejected Algeria's bid for the supposed war chest of the Algerian National Liberation Front, spirited out of the country 12 years ago by Mohamed Khider, the front's former treasurer, who was later assassinated.

In a unanimous ruling, the five-judge court decided that Algeria has no claim to the 41,796,000 francs (about \$13.2 million) deposited with the Geneva-based Banque Commerciale Arabe by Khider. The bank says Khider paid the money into a personal account and withdrew it by 1964.

The decision, which reversed a Geneva superior court decision followed more than six years of litigation. It ordered the Algerian government to pay court costs totaling \$26,000, and reimburse the bank for legal fees it incurred.

Khider, once secretary-general of the FLN, broke with other Algerian leaders in 1962 and moved to Switzerland. Four years later, Swiss authorities expelled him for publicly assailing Algerian leaders. He was killed under mysterious circumstances in Madrid in January, 1967. The case remained unresolved.

A lawyer for the bank's Syrian president, Zophar Mardam, said the bank considered Khider the real owner of the money and "not the FLN, which at the time had no legal existence and was internally divided."

Another lawyer, representing the bank, told the court that Khider's widow had fully accounted for the funds to Algerian officials. "No Algeria must know well where the money really is today."



IRISH VISITORS—U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and his son, Edward Jr., chatting with Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave in Dublin before continuing their trip.

Kennedy Takes His Ailing Son Into Irish Countryside

DUBLIN, July 1 (AP)—Sen. Edward Kennedy picked up his only son at a Dublin hospital today and drove off with the 12-year-old boy to the west of Ireland, in quest of peace and quiet.

"We're looking forward to a few days in the countryside," the Democratic senator from Massachusetts said. When newsmen asked their destination, he replied: "Somewhere

in the Galway area, but don't try to find us."

He smiled and then left with the boy, Edward Jr., who, according to the father, was "anxious to rejoin his friends."

Young Teddy, as the son is called, fell ill last Thursday while on a vacation cruise on the River Shannon with five school friends and a teacher.

The boy was treated here for side-effects from the medication he has received since his

right leg was amputated on Nov. 17 to arrest bone cancer. The teacher said Teddy Jr. is "very well. He's in better spirits than I've seen him all week."

The senator, after his flight from Boston, drove with a police motorcycle escort from the Dublin airport to St. Vincent's Hospital. From his fourth-floor private room, the boy saw the senator arrive. He waved and shouted to his father.

Hunt Denies Contact, Young Asserts One

Two Differ on Ehrlichman Break-In Role

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—Convicted Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. testified today that he had no ties with John Ehrlichman in planning the September, 1971, break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist. However, David Young, allegedly another key figure in the burglary-planning team, testified that Mr. Ehrlichman, then President Nixon's chief domestic-affairs adviser, knew a month in advance about the proposed break-in.

Hunt, the acknowledged leader of the team that actually carried out the intrusion into the psychiatrist's office, testified for the second day about Mr. Ehrlichman's role—or lack of one—in the burglary case. His testimony and Mr. Young's were highlights at today's session of the trial of Mr. Ehrlichman and three others on charges of plotting the break-in.

"You had absolutely no relationship with Ehrlichman, did you?" William Frates, Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyer, asked Hunt today.

"No relationship whatsoever," said Hunt, who at the time of the break-in was a White House con-

sultant. He is testifying under immunity from further prosecution.

Leak-Plugging Goal

A White House security unit known as "the plumbers" was organized in the summer of 1971 after Mr. Ellsberg leaked to reporters secret Pentagon papers about the origins and conduct of the Vietnam war. Mr. Ehrlichman reportedly was in charge of a consultant. The unit allegedly was set up to "plug" such leaks.

Mr. Ehrlichman, Gordon Liddy—another key figure in the break-in operation—and Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez, alleged members of the break-in team, are on trial for conspiracy to violate the rights of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Dr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Liddy, Hunt, Martinez and Barker were among the seven original Watergate defendants, who pleaded guilty or were convicted.

During cross-examination of Hunt, Mr. Frates asked whether Hunt, Liddy, and "plumbers" codirectors Young and Egli (Bud) Krogh Jr. were "primarily involved in the planning of the break-in."

"Correct," Hunt replied.

Mr. Young testified that he discussed with Mr. Ehrlichman, a month before the 1971 break-in, a plan for a "covert operation" against Mr. Ellsberg.

Testifying under immunity, and in public for the first time, Mr. Young said that he and Krogh met with Mr. Ehrlichman about Aug. 3, 1971.

He said an suggestion had been made by Hunt that perhaps some way of getting a handle on a problem we perceived we had was to have a covert operation to examine the files held by Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

"Ehrlichman's response was simply to say that let's think about it. He neither approved nor disapproved," Mr. Young testified.

The prosecution backed up Mr. Young's testimony by introducing a series of memorandums as evidence that Mr. Ehrlichman lied when he said he was unaware of a psychological study of Mr.

U.S. to Convert Iranian Uranium To Nuclear Fuel

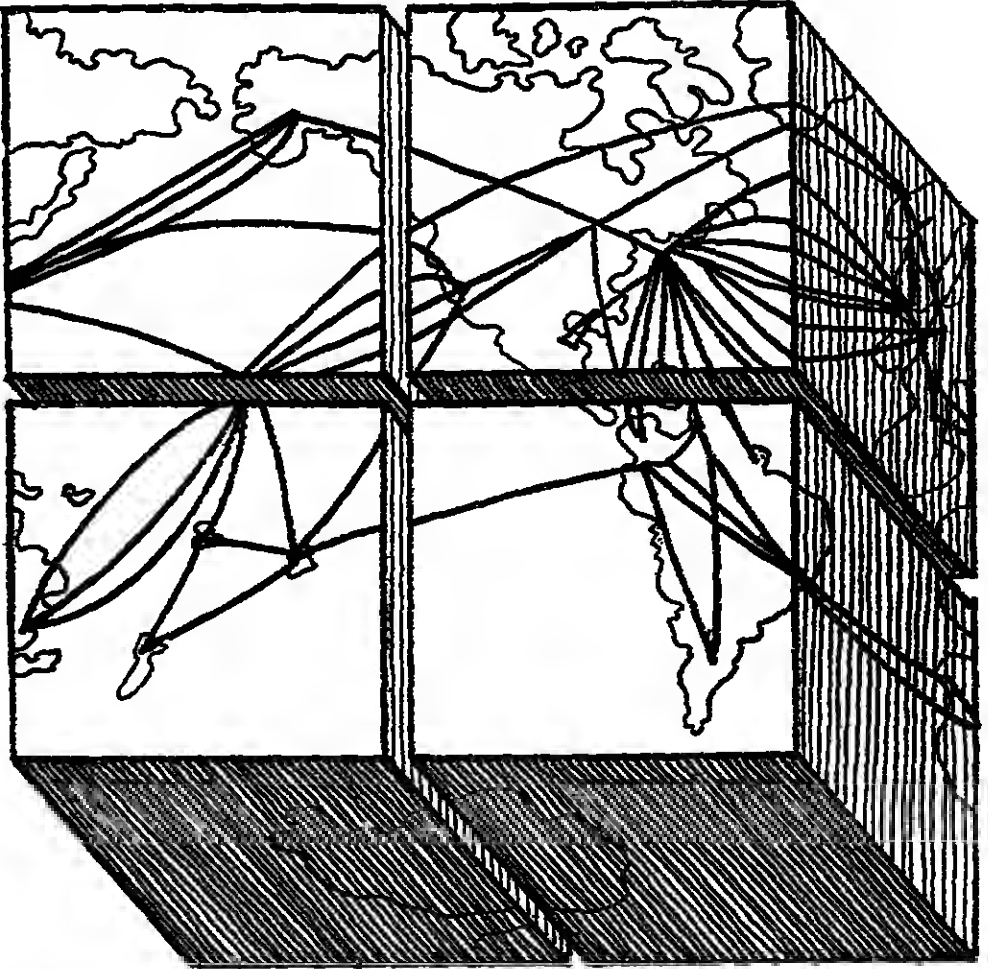
TEHRAN, July 1 (AP)—Iran announced today it had signed a \$130-million agreement with the United States to convert Iranian uranium into nuclear fuel for electricity and other peaceful uses.

The agreement was signed last night by Deputy Premier Akbar Etemad, who is head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Commission, and Julius Rubin of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Etemad said the uranium would be enriched by the United States and returned for use in the nuclear fuel stations Iran is buying from the United States and other countries.

Iran has agreed to buy two reactors from the United States. Last week it agreed to buy five from France and is negotiating to buy two others from Canada.

Although Iran has large reserves of gas and oil, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi wants to switch to nuclear power to save the resources.



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Tragic Absurdity

On its face, the murder of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., as she played the organ in church, is the reduction to tragic absurdity of the present cult of violence. Whether the killer acted upon the private instructions of his private god, or whether he was part of a conspiracy against certain black leaders, the deed can only shame him and whatever cause a sick mind could associate with his act.

Yet despite, or rather because of, its apparent irrelevance to any conceivable human goal, the shooting in Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church holds its own moral. Mrs. King was the shyly famous mother of a famous son, himself gunned down in the interest of some allegedly public purpose. What distinguishes her death from that of the Israeli mother and her little children at the hands of Palestinian terrorists at Nahariya? Or the many who have died in Northern Ireland from bomb blasts and gunfire? Or, to go back in time, to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife by young Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo, 60 years ago, which touched off the first global war?

It will be said, of course, that the Palestinians and the Ulstermen, that Princip and his associates, were battling for principle, that their acts were acts of war, noble in purpose, on behalf of this, that or the other suffering people. Governments and political movements honor the perpetrators, men and

women of social conscience analyze the roots of their actions and find in themselves more sympathy for the criminals than for their victims. And so the mood spreads, the mood in which private judgment can be honored above the laws that society has created for the common good.

Before Mrs. King's death gave bitter confirmation of his conclusions, Bayard Rustin, a thoughtful and distinguished leader in the U.S. civil rights movement, condemned the "romantic speculation and thoroughly confused thinking" aroused by the Symbionese Liberation Army as evidence of the fact that "society seems to be increasingly tolerant of violent acts, as long as they are committed in the name of social justice."

Today there are more instruments for achieving social justice through peaceful means than at any other time in human history. That justice has not, of course, been attained—but it is also true that justice is largely in the eye of the beholder, what is right to one is wrong to another. Who is to decide? Each individual has his own private responsibility to determine what is right or wrong; he does not have the moral authority, and should not have the social permission, to enforce that right at gunpoint, whether by killing, kidnapping or theft. And it is a primary obligation of every civilized society to see that no excuse of despair or aspiration is used to justify private war. For private war only spreads the bell and increases the threat of public war.

Trade, Détente...

The evolving accommodation between the United States and the Soviet Union reflected in the Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting in Moscow has taken both countries a goodly distance from their starting point in January, 1971, when Mr. Nixon wrote his first personal letter as President to the Soviet leader. But it would be an error to forget the fundamental transaction that initiated this "era of negotiation" between the two superpowers and helped shape the Kremlin foreign policy that was announced, along with a new five-year plan for the economy, at the Soviet Communist party congress in March of that year.

In that transaction, the Kremlin's primary motivation in offering détente was to obtain American technology, trade, credits and managerial skill to advance the Soviet Union's lagging economy and living standards. President Nixon offered economic exchanges as the quid pro quo for détente—and for the Soviet cooperation that détente implied, in such matters as ending the Vietnam war.

Full implementation of that agreement, which was embodied in indirect form in the May, 1972, summit communiqué, has been blocked by the Jackson Amendment, originally sponsored by 76 senators, which in effect would make U.S. trade and credits conditional on free emigration from the Soviet Union. Soviet concessions, many negotiated by the administration's "quiet diplomacy," have eroded some of Sen. Jackson's support, but Mr. Nixon's most delicate task during his visit to Moscow will be to seek further compromises between the Kremlin and the Jackson positions to open the way for passage of the pending trade bill.

Jewish emigration, which rose to a rate of over 30,000 a year, has now dropped back to about 2,000 a month and Moscow evidently has indicated a willingness almost to double it. Many senators want not only a higher rate but, perhaps even more important, a halt in harassment of those who apply for exit visas and rapid resolution of a number of hardship cases.

...and Emigration

Secretary of State Kissinger framed the issue for the Senate in his predeparture press conference when he asked whether it was wise, whatever skepticism there is about détente and arms control negotiations, for "every positive incentive for restrained conduct" by the Soviet Union to be "systematically closed off." Do the critics of détente want to return to confrontation and tension? The country clearly does not.

Nevertheless, it is incomprehensible that the Soviet government makes Mr. Nixon's task with the Senate more difficult than necessary by refraining from some gestures which it could easily make. The emigration issue involves not only Soviet Jews who wish to go to Israel, but a dozen so-called "dual nationality" cases involving U.S. citizens long resident in the Soviet Union who wish to return home and hundreds of Soviet citizens who wish to be reunited with their families in America.

About a third of those on a list of 660 names handed to Soviet officials a year ago

have now received exit visas. There is no reason why the others should not be permitted to leave in the wake of the summit conference if Mr. Nixon will forcefully put this case to Mr. Brezhnev.

The President and Mr. Kissinger have been right to point out that Americans cannot expect their government to bring about the transformation of the Soviet system into a democracy as the price for détente and trade. The hope must be that liberalization will follow détente; it is more likely to be prevented than accelerated by excessive outside pressure, as Soviet dissident historian Roy Medvedev long has argued.

But the trade-emigration stalemate clearly has reached the point now where a major effort must be made on both sides to find an accommodation. Secretary Kissinger appears to be ready to force the issue in the Senate on his return from Moscow. He will need more help than yet has been forthcoming from the Soviet government to do so successfully.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Priorities in Ethiopia

The new men in control of Ethiopia are now talking about trials for government ministers they have just deposed. But there's a far more important priority than settling old scores: Start tackling the famine that has killed thousands of men, women and children, stop biting the hands that are trying to feed the hungry. The Royal Air Force recently flew to Ethiopia with ten trucks urgently needed for food distribution. They were charged \$300 in landing fees. The Germans have been charged duty after transporting free Common Market grain. Two American planes loaded with grain turned back when presented with a similar bill. Now the Ministry of Overseas

Development is to send ten more trucks worth \$75,000 to Ethiopia. It's the least we can do and Britain does not expect Ethiopians to go down on their knees. But neither does the country expect another bill.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Soviet-Indonesian Ties

The postponement of [Foreign Minister Adam] Malik's visit to Moscow at the request of the Soviet Union is interesting. Was this caused by their preoccupation of welcoming President Nixon or did they want to wait for a new political policy in Indonesia? Certainly, there was a political reason behind the postponement.

—From Kompas (Jakarta).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

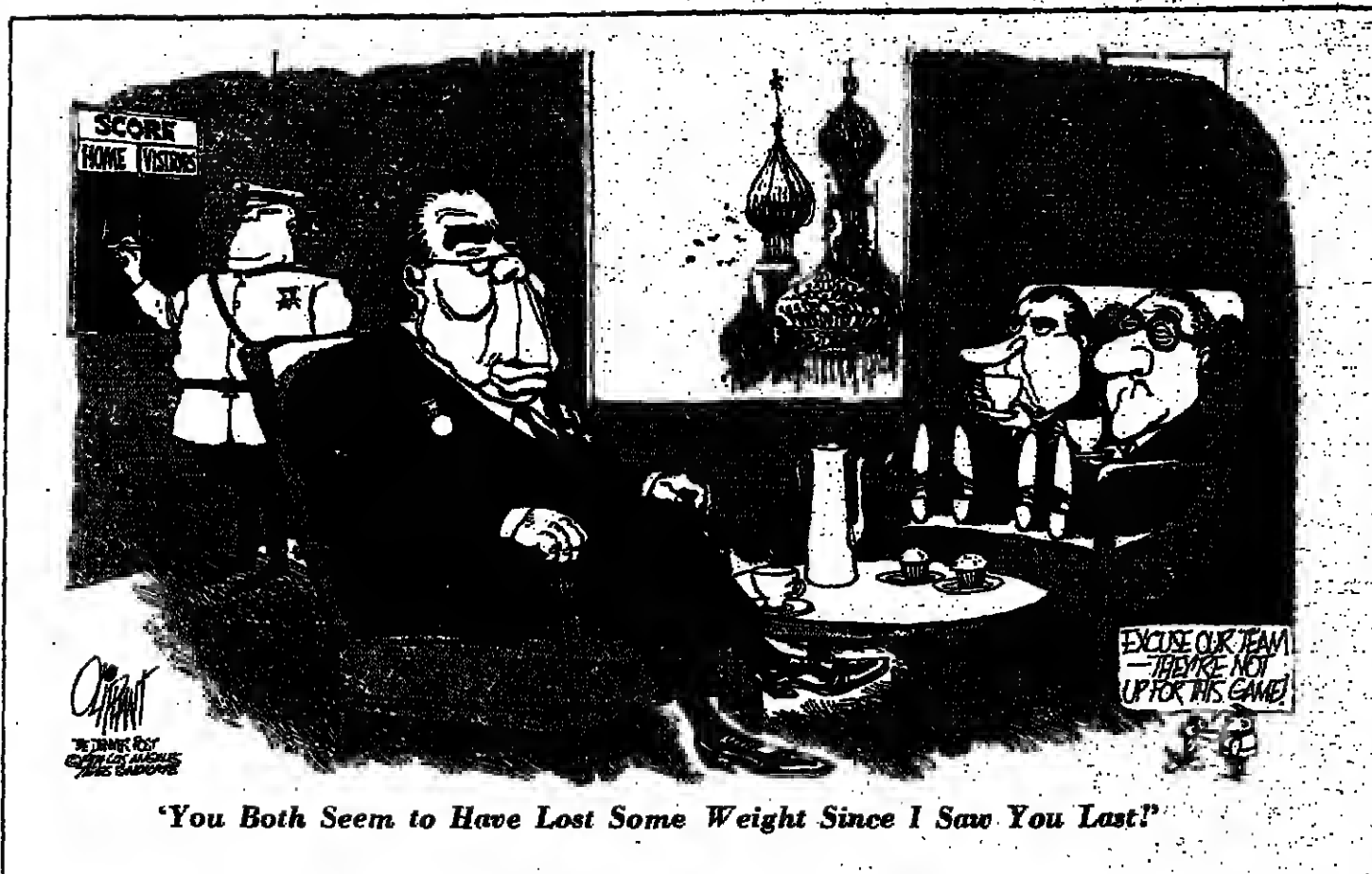
July 2, 1899

LONDON—From dispatches received here last night, the Transvaal situation seems a little more serious. The People published a story, which it has received from two merchants in Pretoria, that the Boers are quite prepared for war that they look upon war as inevitable, and the only question they ask themselves is how soon. It seems that they are quite confident of beating the British.

Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1924

PHILADELPHIA—The conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, a Negro organization, urges Negroes to support the third-party movement of Sen. La Follette as a step towards political and economic emancipation. The organization accuses the Republicans and Democrats of encouraging the Ku Klux Klan and race discrimination and of failing to put an end to lynching.



Summitry as Usual With Fewer Frills

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW—When President Nixon came here for his first Moscow summit two years ago, the city had been spruced up in dozens of different ways. This time there has been no refurbishing.

That is a sign that the Russians now assess the President at lower value and may even be tempted to take advantage of his weakness. But it is also—and this is far more important, I think—an indication that Big-Two summit meetings have entered the realm of business as usual.

Beyond any shadow of a doubt the Russians are fully informed of Mr. Nixon's troubles at home. That fact is shouted from the rooftops, in effect, by a deafening silence. Nobody official speaks of Watergate in public.

But privately there's no holding the Russians. The first Moscow friend I saw on coming back here Thursday asked me as soon as we went off for a drink whether Nixon would "inevitably be impeached?" The next two asked if he had any support in the United States at all. After that I stopped counting.

Nobody Impressed

The show of strength which the President tried to make by stopping off at NATO headquarters in Brussels on the way to Moscow impressed nobody here. A journalist friend immediately observed that the French did not send their President.

A Russian economist pointed out to me that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had raised the issue of inflation at the NATO meeting as if it were as important as national security. "Inflation," the Russian said, "is the social stability of your country."

In keeping with the perceived vulnerability of the West on inflation, the Russians, when talking of trade, stress large projects to make available precisely those products which have been scarce—oil, natural gas, wood products. The ruble has been revalued against the dollar and, because of the unfavorable exchange rate, my not very good hotel room here in Moscow costs \$12 a day.

Troubles Abate

Not only are Russians mindful of American weakness, but they also show an undoubted self-confidence. Not sprucing up Moscow for the summit is one sign. Another was a gratuitous hint from Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in his opening toast that he could help Mr. Nixon fight his battles at home against "those who oppose international détente, who favor whipping up the arms race and returning to the methods and mores of the cold war which which

supposedly plagued Moscow in the past have clearly abated." General Secretary Brezhnev is said to have occasional bouts of flu and neuritis, but he has looked in the pink during this visit. His presence and behavior at the airport ceremonies welcoming Mr. Nixon left no doubt he was the top banana.

Two other problems which once agitated the Russians now seem to be under control. The Soviet leaders—as the release and deportation of various liberal and Jewish dissidents makes plain—now manage the internal opposition to the regime with sophistication.

The challenge from China, which made Russia seem psychotic last year, is obviously taken less seriously now. Leonid Rytkov, the chief Russian negotiator on the border dispute, has gone back

to Peking—presumably to resume negotiations. A Russian said airily of his visit, "We're just taking the temperature." Two referred to troubles ahead for Mao Tse-tung.

In these conditions, it is easy to see how Mr. Nixon could make a most of the present summit meetings.

If he shot very high, if he tried for ambitious agreements, the Russians could easily take advantage of his bargaining weakness.

Possible Plays

They could sign him up on a trade deal which would imply American acceptance of this country's harsh policies toward minorities, and many other Russian citizens. They could lure him into an arms deal which

would allow them to translate their superiority in the payed capability of nuclear weapons into a superiority in accuracy and numbers of warheads.

But Mr. Nixon can avoid these pitfalls. He will not get burned if he concentrates on setting forth general principles of trade, while leaving the details to other and future talks. Similarly, if he sets out the basic elements of an understanding on limiting qualitative developments in offensive nuclear weapons without spelling out exact details.

In short, the choice is between self-interest and national interest. Self-interest dictates dramatic personal diplomacy. But the national interest lies in avoiding drama, in playing it long, in having a summit as usual, leading to another summit as usual, and another and another.

Prices and Politics in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—A harried-looking woman pushed a ticket under the window of the change booth in the Notting Hill Underground station. "May I return it, please?" she asked politely. "I have waited 45 minutes for a train, and I cannot wait any longer." She was given her money back.

That little scene is one sign of the strains that inflation can cause in a society. London's once highly regarded subway system is in a state of visible decline. There are 20 percent fewer trains than a year ago; service on some lines is sporadic. The reason is that it is hard to hire enough drivers.

A train driver in the Underground makes \$130 a week, which until very recently was good industrial pay in Britain. But the cost of living has shot up so fast—and fastest of all in London—that men do not want the job. New employees are likely to be recent immigrants. It is a voice with an Indian accent that comes over the loudspeaker: "London Transport regret the delay."

Inflation is the obsessive concern of politicians and editors and ordinary people in Britain. That is not surprising, given the rate of price increases and the fear of worse.

The American secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, said recently that United States inflation might still be as bad at the end of the year as 7.5 percent, "a horrendous situation." The most worrisome hope around here is a year-end rate twice as high as that. Prices have gone up 16 percent in a year. The

annual rate of increase over the last six months has been 22 percent.

Price changes at such a pace produce innumerable distortions in a society, disturbing settled expectations and relationships. But as successive British governments have discovered, stopping the process may be just as painful.

Edward Heath's Conservative government somehow got itself into a confrontation with the coal miners, and lost disastrously. The new Labor government is trying accommodation: with the unions instead of confrontation—trying to nudge them politely into being restrained in their demands. The result is something called the "social contract," in which the official union leadership has promised to be moderate.

Gloomy Line

The question is whether those words mean very much. Skeptics note that militant figures in the miners' union are already demanding a fresh 66 percent wage increase, and that railway union leaders have rejected any thought of asking for no more than 10 percent to keep up with inflation. Moreover, automatic cost-of-living increases that now cover a third of British workers are working to raise production costs every month.

Such considerations have led some professional observers here, including civil servants, to take an extremely gloomy line about the economic prospects. They fear that inflation may go up to even higher levels, toward what the economists call hyperinflation. There is some talk about the

possibility of a resulting political slide to the authoritarian right—such figure as Enoch Powell.

Members of the government naturally reject the talk of approaching Armageddon. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, had an air of total calm as he discussed the outlook. "I am just back from meetings in the United States," he said, "and I can tell you that confidence is pretty strong in Britain."

Officials do not minimize the difficulties of dealing with inflation. After the quadrupling of oil prices last year, other commodity rises were an inescapable reality. Trade unions are so powerful in this country that they cannot be restrained without enormous political consequences.

But officials point out that inflation is terrible elsewhere, too—worse, for example, in Italy and Japan. They say that some inflation may be a "necessary price for economic growth, these days, and that it is better than the alternative of mass unemployment. They express the hope that society will find ways of adjusting to the new situation without upheaval.

"It is the optimism of possibility, not certitude," one man said. He and others argued that the Labor government's approach to inflation might appear to be better than any other drastic measures because it could maintain public consent.

And Recession?

The government must reckon with one other large danger—that of a recession on top of the price explosion. Business, already shaken by the inflation, has reacted with alarm to talk by left-wing Labor party elements of nationalizing large segments of industry. A stock market decline that started under the Tories has gone on in two years the market has lost half its value.

There is a race now between economics and politics. Prime Minister Wilson will want to call elections in the next few months, an election in which the chances of economic recovery are slim. The most certain means of the early autumn. Many Labor people would like it sooner—which says enough about the mood of economic apprehension.

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U.S. Foreign Policy and A Fantasy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Life was said to be a series of potshots, which traveling potentates dispensed ivory, apes and peanuts, not nuclear reactors.

If delivered, the reactor Mr. Nixon promised to Egypt will be of substantial potential use to an Egyptian nuclear weapons program. The reactor will generate electricity, which Egypt could generate more easily in other ways, and in the process the reactor will produce plutonium, the best explosive material for nuclear weapons.

Egypt has a slight power shortage because the Aswan Dam is producing only 5 billion kilowatts, half its original projected capacity. If technical improvements increased the dam's output just 12 percent, that would produce more power than the proposed reactor would produce.

Improvements to the dam would cost less than the approximately half-billion dollars the reactor would cost. Failing those improvements, or after them, it still would be cheaper for Egypt to use fossil fuel generators rather than a reactor.

Not to put too fine a point on it, there is some fossil fuel in the Mideast. But Egypt wants the reactor, not because she is desperate for electricity, but because she, perhaps more than any other nation, would enhance her strategic position by acquiring nuclear weapons.

The administration says it is confident it can devise safeguards to prevent the reactor from serving Egypt's nuclear aspirations. That is transparent nonsense.

Even if the safeguards imposed on Egypt were as strict as those currently imposed in the United States (which is unlikely), and even if such safeguards were adequate to prevent pilfering of critical masses of plutonium (which is far from certain), such safeguards still would not insure a determined Egyptian bid to exploit the reactor for weapons purposes.

Suppose the United States brings its fuel rods home for processing, thereby extracting the plutonium from them here. Suppose the United States can prevent the Egyptians from "stealing" the reactor with their own nuclear materials, thereby producing their own plutonium. In that case, Egypt can arrange her sovereignty, and take over the reactor.

Sent Packing

The Russians built the Aswan Dam for the Egyptians who, when it suited their purposes, sent the Russians packing. The Russians were not able to take the dam with them.

But there is an at least persuasive line of reasoning as to why we should deliver the reactor. Consider a fantasy. If an aggressive and slightly unstable fellow is inevitably going to get hand grenades to play with, there is some slight advantage in being his supplier of hand grenades. The supplier might gain some influence through the gratitude of the recipient.

Making a small side-step from fantasy to foreign policy, that is the reason for giving the reactor. And that reason is as convincing as Wagner's music; it is better than it sounds, although implausible, it may be the best hope we have.

Plutonium soon may be so readily available, and the knowledge of how to make weapons with it already is so widely disseminated, that a nation like Egypt, if determined to "go nuclear," will be able to do so even without owning a reactor.

For example, suppose King Faisal of Saudi Arabia decides he needs nuclear weapons to counter those of the Israelis. He can acquire them. Who can be sure what would happen if, next winter, Iraq is sinking beneath her sea of troubles and the king offers a generous aid-and-oil deal involving some plutonium from Iraq's reactors?

It may be unreasonable to expect Egypt to be the last bid on the block to get a hand to call her own. It also may be unwise for us to speed Egypt's way to becoming the first nuclear power in the most volatile region of the world.

But the truth may be that anything the United States does to prevent nuclear proliferation at this late date will be akin to locking the barn door after the horses have escaped and foaled. Yet the barn-door metaphor is misleading. It was the transnational forces of modern science, not any nation that opened the barn door. And no nation could have locked it.

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Death Robbed Peron of Chance to Consolidate His Rule in Argentina

Buenos Aires (UPI)—President Juan D. Peron led a transformation of Argentina in the 1940s that qualified him as the most Latin American revolutionary leader since the 19th century. He was overthrown by a coup in 1955 after his dramatic victories in 1946 and 1952. Gen. Peron then faced the challenge of proving he could lead again. It took him 12 years, but he returned in style. Last September, he won the presidency, knew with 62 percent of the vote.

But then, Peronism incited a new generation and sharper divisions, and the President showed signs of concern with returning to his social revolution than with holding his movement together.

The question at his death is whether the substantial measure of unity that he maintained can survive him.

Gen. Peron's recurrent ill health in the last year prevented him from carrying out a diplomatic venture that was typical of his family style—he was to have addressed the United Nations General Assembly and then had been expected to mark the end of 30 years of anti-Americanism with a meeting in Florida with President Nixon. In internal politics, Gen. Peron had taken the turn to the right.

But if Gen. Peron's last, late return to the presidency was too short for him to achieve or define much, his earlier terms were crowded with innovations. Among them:

- Creation of a labor movement with great economic and political power, still a unique phenomenon in Latin America.
- Popularization of the Third World, his internationalist attitude. Gen. Peron called it "the third position." In his effort to put distance between him and the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II.
- Nationalization of the British-owned railroads. This accomplished a surge of nationalism that was able to swamp later suggestions that Mr. Peron had paid too big a price.

The one-time Fascist and life-long populist failed, however, at what seems to have been his greatest ambition—to evolve a coherent ideology. His followers called it Peronism and he called it Justicialism, but no one was ever able to define just what it was.

Peronists were too diverse to fit under another label. Today they include Fascists, conservative business and labor men, Marxists, democratic Socialists and guerrilla fighters of the left. They never agreed on a common program, but only one made him a leader.

Back in office, he pleaded in a speech for institutionalizing the movement, because he said, "Unfortunately man has not managed to overcome time."

In the difficult sessions of political compromise after the armed forces' decision to let him return from exile, Gen. Peron stepped into control as though he had never left home.

At a press conference in November 1972 in Buenos Aires, he answered with aplomb and figures all the questions that the long-primed foreign press could ask. Most of the data, about how well off Argentina was during his presidency, proved to be an impressive performance for a man then 77 and long out of touch.

Talented Orator
Gen. Peron's appeal went beyond his talent as a speaker, although that explained a lot. He had a way of throwing in a word or phrase common to a distant region of Argentina and, having thrilled the group to which that appealed, following up with a plea for their special understanding.

By the end of a speech of moderate length, he would have engaged much of the nation that was. And he seemed to know when to let the authoritarian in a society that obviously responds to a figure of authority.

Gen. Peron was an accomplished athlete. He weighed more than 200 pounds, and at 6 feet was a head taller than most Argentines. From a balcony, he could lead an audience, as he

did, in the last year of his life.

Arthur J. Moore Dies, Retired U.S. Methodist Bishop
ATLANTA, July 1 (AP)—Retired Methodist Bishop Arthur J. Moore Sr., 85, a self-educated former railroad flagman who gained worldwide recognition for his religious leadership, died here last night.

Bishop Moore was a former president of the Worldwide Council of Bishops and the senior bishop of the United Methodist Church.

Bishop Moore, who retired in 1960, was honored last year when an anonymous donor gave Emory University \$12 million to finance a professorship in evangelism in his name.

Tony Fontaine
LOS ANGELES, July 1 (AP)—Singer Tony Fontaine, 47, who led the charts with his recordings of "Cold, Cold Heart" and "Swing with the Masters," died here yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Fontaine starred in an autobiographical film, "The Tony Fontaine Story."



Eva Peron and the then president taking a military salute in Buenos Aires in July, 1952. One of her last photos.

might an orchestra. Often he moved himself to tears, and by the time he did, no eye was dry.

Juan Domingo Peron was married three times but had no children. He was born in a Buenos Aires suburb. His parents, like most people of the capital, were of Italian descent. His college and career were military.

The young officers' first important assignment was to Italy in 1941 as an observer attached to an Alpine-riding unit. He came back in 1943, enthusiastic about Fascism, to join a group of officers, favorable to the Axis powers, in toppling the government.

Gen. Peron, then a colonel, asked for the Labor Ministry, which carried little weight at the time. He was assigned to the Argentine navy, but growing industry had spawned a low-paid labor class, organizing haphazardly as offshoots of European syndical movements.

As champion of "the shirtless ones," Gen. Peron became the main power in the military government within two years.

Ousted by Coup
In 1945, pro-bellied officers staged a coup and Gen. Peron was sent to a Plata River island reserved for political prisoners. By then, he had met an actress, Eva Duarte, who proved at least as charismatic with the workers as he did.

She helped lead the workers in revolt. They swarmed out of the riverfront slums, swam a field, and then the bridge was drawn. And then the capital's streets were a demand for freedom for the leader.

Gen. Peron was freed and within a week he married Eva Duarte. His first wife had died of cancer, as would Eva seven years after her marriage.

Political factions from left to right joined in nominating Gen. Peron for the presidency in elections to be held in February, 1946.

The U.S. government was concerned by the Axis leanings in Argentina, even before the rise of Gen. Peron. As the election campaign heated up, the State Department issued a "blue book" compiled by Ambassador Spruille Braden to document continuance with the Nazis.

Stigma Is Born
Gen. Peron made the book an issue to run on. "Bread or lead," he said, "is the choice of the people of Buenos Aires. Gen. Peron won 55 percent of the vote."

President Peron and Eva, who headed public welfare under a foundation bearing her name, began to spend the reserves that Argentine wheat, meat and wool exports had built up during the war.

Historians divide sharply on the overall impact of the Peron government, but many of them contend that the first term saw rapid enactment of changes needed to raise the dignity of the labor class and increase its participation in what had been a highly oligarchical government.

For the Peronists, a symbol of that oligarchy was the newspaper La Prensa, which the president seized toward the end of his first year term.

He also used his majority to revise the constitution to permit a second term, which he won in 1955 with 68 percent of the electorate. Women were allowed to vote for the first time.

A big push was mounted for Eva to run for the vice-presidency. She tearfully declined, and the emotion she aroused was said to have surpassed anything her husband could evoke.

Boyle Ally Given 'Life' for Killings
ERIE, Pa., July 1 (AP)—Albert Pass, once a top lieutenant in the ousted United Mine Workers' regime of W.A. (Tony) Boyle, was sentenced today to three consecutive life sentences in the Yablonski murder case.

Erie County Judge Edward Carney handed down the sentences. Pass's attorney, Harold Gendelman, said that he will ask the State Supreme Court for a new trial.

Pass, 54, of Middleboro, Ky., a former member of the policy-setting International Executive Board of the miners' union, was convicted in June on three counts of first-degree murder in the 1968 slayings of UMW insurgent Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter. Boyle has been convicted on three counts of murder and is awaiting sentencing.

The next year, Eva died of cancer. Many Argentines fix that event as the point of downturn of the first Peron era. If some had considered him a dictator before, then, many so labeled him in the years that followed.

Streets Renamed
School curricula were altered to carry praise of the Peron; statues were raised and streets renamed in plazas throughout the country; dissent was not tolerated in the unions and the civil service was politicized.

The end came when the President challenged the conservative hierarchy of the Catholic Church. After he expelled a couple of priests and his followers put the torch to a couple of churches, Gen. Peron was excommunicated.

By most accounts, the military coup that deposed Gen. Peron in 1955 was supported strongly by church officials and by the numerically important university students. The latter had rebelled against the Peron's attempts to incorporate the autonomous universities into the Peronist movement. Independent professors had been purged.

Another factor in the fall was the decline in Argentina's foreign exchange reserves.

Throughout that Peron decade, he talked as a leader of his continent, and was a precursor of the now-common antagonists of American investment.

Yet Mr. Peron signed the first contract permitting U.S. oil companies to drill on lands set aside for the Argentine state monopoly. A successor who expanded on the Peron approach, Arturo Frondizi, is still widely alleged to have sold out to the gringos. Gen. Peron also invited Kaiser Industries to take a major role in creation of an auto industry in Argentina.

But after the anti-Peron coup, which was brief but bloody by Argentine standards, the accusations of anti-Peronism entered more on his sex life. The general who took over formally accused him of having set up a 14-year-old courtesan in the presidential palace following Eva's death.

Gen. Peron was permitted to go into exile aboard a Paraguayan motorboat. He was dismissed from the army, La Prensa was returned to its owners, and all the streets named Peron were renamed.

Eva's embalmed body was stolen from the General Labor Confederation headquarters, where it had lain in state for three years, and taken secretly to Europe for anonymous burial. The highest slogan on the walls ever since has been "Gracias Evita!"

Gen. Peron left Paraguay for Panama, where he met Maria Estela Martinez, then a cabaret dancer and waitress, best known by the nickname Isabel.

Then dictator Marco Perez Jimenez was host to Gen. Peron in Venezuela. After the dictator was toppled, Gen. Peron moved to the Dominican Republic.

In 1960, Gen. Peron bought a luxurious home in Madrid, where he remained for 12 years. Through much of that time, the Peronist movement was outlawed at home. But Gen. Peron kept it together by prodigious letter writing, occasional mailed topos, and audacious that he granted to favored exiles to Madrid.

Foreign correspondents, who stopped in with less frequency, were assured that one day he would return. A halfhearted attempt was aborted after his plane landed in Brazil in 1964.

Labor Movement
Through the lean years, Gen. Peron carefully controlled leadership of his sometimes-clandestine movement in Argentina. It survived through the General Labor Confederation, which neither military nor civilian governments could dominate.

But each time that a Peronist leader rose to such prominence as to suggest a possible alternative to Gen. Peron, he would see that the man was cut down. Usually a word from Madrid was sufficient to end the man's political career. Others are now named to a long string of unsolved murders of Peronist labor leaders, many of them having been accused of dealing too openly with management.

Mr. Peron's seeming obsession with keeping all leadership to his own hands has left the nation of 24 million with few visible leaders. Recurrent military interventions have not helped either.

The military's longest period of direct rule began in 1966. A civilian president was deposed because the Peronists were expected to win a forthcoming election that they were being permitted to contest in a limited way.

Argentine Destiny
But three successive generals were unable to move Argentina toward the grandeur that most Argentines seem to be assured in their destiny. The bulk of the Peronist labor movement collaborated with management and, more or less directly, with the military.

More radical unions in the industrial center of Cordoba rebelled violently in 1969—a year that also saw the birth of revolutionary Socialist guerrilla movements. Some of the groups proclaimed loyalty to Gen. Peron. While in exile, he did not disown them.

The military concluded eventually that attempts to isolate the Peronists were futile. Gen. Peron returned to Argentina for one month in 1972. On the day of his departure, he forced his candidature for the elections on a convention of the Peronist party. The candidate was Hector Campora, a dentist, who defined his qualification for the job as his total subservience to "the leader."

Mr. Campora won and took office in May, 1973. In accord with a prior agreement, Gen. Peron returned from exile the following month.

Perhaps, Mr. Campora had showed too much independence. Or as Mr. Campora has suggested,



Gen. Peron and his widow, Isabel, photographed in Rome during a stopover there in the winter of 1973.

ad, Gen. Peron's assumption of the presidency had been worked out long since with the military. In any case, Mr. Campora remained.

Gen. Peron was elected without much campaigning and despite his insistence on naming his wife as his running mate. She was considered by the movements' factions as unlikely to remain on the job if called so they accepted her as a means of deferring the question of which faction was to dominate.

Mr. Campora seemed to favor the leftist group, Gen. Peron loosed a campaign against "Marxist infiltrators" into the movement.

He removed provincial governments linked to the left side of the movement, closed down newspapers that called for revolutionary action and vowed to exterminate the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP). On the international scene, Gen. Peron challenged the United States by insisting that Argentine subsidiaries of U.S. auto firms export to Cuba. He also made major trade agreements with the Soviet Union. But the political troubles at home, coupled with fragile health, prevented him from assuming the leadership role that many Latin diplomats expected. —LEWIS H. DILGOLD

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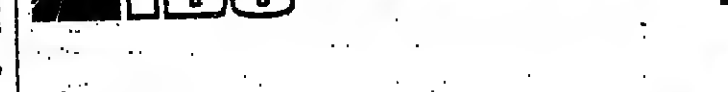
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For Decades, a Voice of Reason on Sex

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—She has been honored and vilified, applauded and attacked, called too conservative by liberals and too liberal by conservatives. Now in her eighth decade, Dr. Mary Calderone still stands stalwartly as the voice of reason on the subject of sex and as the eloquent advocate of both its poetry and science.

She is celebrating a dual birthday today: her own 70th birthday and the 10th anniversary of SIECUS, the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, the organization of which she is a founder and executive director.

"Seventy years old!" she exclaimed. "I can't wait to see what's coming next."

What came before was a series of detours leading to her crusade for sexual freedom and understanding. Daughter of photographer Edward Steichen and a student at Vassar College, she studied acting but "gave it up when I found I wasn't good enough."

She was married, had two daughters, one of whom died at 8, and was divorced. At age 34, she got her medical degree from the University of Rochester and later a master's of public health from Columbia University. In 1941, she was married to Dr. Frank Calderone, who has served as chief administrator of the World Health Organization. They had two daughters.

But the die wasn't really cast until 1958, when she became medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, and she didn't organize SIECUS until she was 60.

"Most of us (SIECUS leaders and other authorities) believe in sexual evolution, not revolution," she said, conceding only that "all change is speeded up now." The evolution, she claims, began in 1910 "that is, for the women born in 1910, who grew up in the F. Scott Fitzgerald era. It's just that now more of us are doing more of the same things. And we're freer to talk about it and figure out what we're doing, why we're doing it, what we want, what our relative values are."

It was the need for humanization of sex that spurred Dr. Calderone and others to establish SIECUS as an education and information organization.

"The population control move-



Dr. Mary Calderone, who believes that "nobody can legislate for another human being. We can have no moral policemen."

NYT

ment was more interested in numbers and techniques, and I was more interested in people and human relationships," she explained.

The initial purpose of SIECUS

was "to establish human sexuality as a health entity," a goal Dr. Calderone said has been largely realized.

"When we first started, sex was taught in only three medical

schools, now it's taught in more than 100."

"The movement toward greater openness began in many places, but we rode the crest of a wave. We promote concepts, the idea of the wholeness of the person as a male or female."

"I now see in this country a strong core of people in all the professions and in the public for whom the word 'sexuality' has acquired great meaning, people I never would have met five years ago," she continued.

"These people don't ever intend to let its meaning revert to a quick roll in the hay. Sex is not just a series of genital acts. It plays an integral part in all our relationships, not just in bed. It is the key to our being."

While Dr. Calderone rejoices in the enlightenment, she has no illusions about tasks that await, about myths that must still be punctured.

"We're still a strongly antisex society. Fundamentally, we're scared, and still trying to repress others," she said, noting that she has been called "a moral degenerate" and an aging libertine by extreme right wing groups.

"And look at the report of the 1970 Federal Commission on Obscenity and Pornography," she went on. "That tells us more about our sexuality than anything else. That report (which recommended the abolition of restrictions on sexually explicit publications and films for adults) was rejected not only by the President but by 60 senators. Now do you think none of those senators ever bought anything obscene?"

"In the end, nobody can legislate for another human being," she said. "We can have no moral policemen... not even parents. Some of the most sexually active teen-agers I've met have been the children of clergymen."

Without giving it that label, Dr. Calderone, a devout Quaker, is adamant about one form of morality: civil rights.

"We won't have civil rights until we have sexual human rights, until we understand, for instance, that a homosexual is not a rapist nor someone who suddenly chose his orientation at age 14 or 15. We won't have civil rights until we have adequate contraceptive care for minors, until we have free access to information for people of all ages, until we recognize the rights of the handicapped and the aging."

The assumption that neither the aged nor the handicapped have the right to sexuality particularly angers her. "We desexualize anyone who is in an institution or dependent on others for care," she said. "Even on the outside, we tell the elderly that it's all over for them, that it's something to endure as best as one can. We don't begin to lose their potency until they are 70, and women are active into their 80s."

"And we do this at a time of life when they're lonely. We make sex impossible by our attitudes—children they're embarrassed and think they'll lose their inheritance—as well as our physical arrangements. The handicapped are in the same boat: We watch them like hawks. We're denying people their humanity."

JAZZ: Montreux Operas On a Blues and Gospel Note

By Henry Pleasants

MONTREUX, Switzerland, July 1 (NYT).—The opening nights of Montreux's 8th International Jazz Festival have been devoted not to jazz, but to blues and an innovation for Montreux, to gospel.

The star of the inaugural "heavy blues" program Friday was Muddy Waters, as he was two years ago, and by the end of his set when, inevitably, he "got his mojo working," the youngsters packing the Maison de Congrès were standing on their seats, joining in and clamoring for more.

Earlier in the evening they had relished the opportunity of hearing in the flesh for the first time two of the legendary figures of the mid-century Chicago blues scene, Junior Wells and Buddy Guy. Wells, who many years ago succeeded Little Walter as harmonicaist for "harpiest" in blues terminology, in the Muddy Waters Band, surprised everyone on this occasion by doing as much singing as playing, and by singing very well, backed by Buddy Guy's oratorically eloquent and rhythmically compelling guitar.

With Waters's arrival, Wells deferred to the older man and joined with Guy in providing urgent, lyrical backing for such familiar classics as Waters's own "I'm a Howlin' Wolf," "Hoochie Coochie Man," "I'm a Man," and, of course, "Got My Mojo Working." Also in the backing group was bassist Bill Wyman, of the Rolling Stones. This was a last-minute casting, and an appropriate one, since Muddy Waters was the Rolling Stones' early idol and model, and toured with them often as did both Guy and Wells.

"Gospel night" (Saturday) brought us "The Stars of Faith," surviving the death of Clara Ward; the 21st Century Singers, an attractive young gospel group from Nashville; and the Rev. Isaac Douglas, a stentorian-voiced, extroverted, irrepressible and apparently inexhaustible preacher and shouter working in and rather beyond the style of James Cleveland.

He was closer to the church, and to the blues, too, or rather rhythm-and-blues, than the Stars of Faith, who offered their familiar and, to me, dispiriting, concert caricature of what gospel once was and can still be, shrieking and screaming above an unseemly din of electric organ and grossly over-amplified piano.

The young audience was ecstatic. The Rev. Douglas kept shouting happily, "I've gotta church!" He may not have "had a church," but he certainly had a congregation. A remarkable Swiss gospel group, Les Compagnons du Jourdain, who sang for a religious service in the Maison de Congrès yesterday morning, may not have had so large or exuberant a congregation, but they had a better church.

Pros, Cons of Women Designers

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, July 1 (NYT).—Every time the fashion pendulum swings from stiff and structured to soft and supple, the designing cards change hands—from men to women.

This is what is happening now. After World War II, fashion was dominated by such male giants as Dior, Fath, Balenciaga, Balmain, Cristoforo, Cardin and Dessès. Schiaparelli tried a brief comeback and failed. The only woman designer of stature then—as now—was Madame Grès. Chanel re-opened in 1954 but it took three years for her to re-impose her style.

Today, women designers are back in force. Some are world stars, others minor players. But their number is significant. In England, since Mary Quant pared the way with miniskirts, two women have made it to the top. Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes. London also has Gina Fratini and Laura Ashley. In Italy, the shining Missoni name really means Rosita Missoni, whose husband Vittorio helps with the colors.

The French. In France, the list of women designers is long and keeps growing longer—Sonia Rykiel, Emmanuelle Khanh, Jacqueline Cassin (Orothès Bial), Lion Bonilla, Christiane Bailly, Vicky Tiel and Renata.

The main difference between a man and a woman designer, as Karl Lagerfeld (Chloé) sees it, is that "a woman designs with herself in mind" then projects her own personality on other women. Whereas a man starts from a vision, his own concept of the ideal woman. In other words, women start from their own bodies whereas men work with a sketch book.

The woman who was most successful at designing for herself then imposing her style on other women was the late Coco Chanel. Since she was a beautiful woman, she had a deep-rooted sense of security that carried over into her designs. Women who wore Chanel clothes felt secure. An exception to the rule was Madeleine Vionnet, who never thought about herself when she worked because she hated her looks. "I only like tall and slender women," she once said, "and there I was, short and



Coco Chanel...her own style.

pockets in her dresses to give shy women (such as herself) some place to put their hands.

Disadvantage

But there is a disadvantage. Since women designers only have the type of woman in mind—their own—the range tends to be more limited.

Clothes designed by women are strongly personal and easily identifiable. Jean Muir is tiny and reserved, which accounts for her pared-down look and subtle at times almost sad shades. Zandra Rhodes is flamboyant and witty and that shows in her clothes. Some designers do not have good legs, which is why, as she often said, "I prefer long skirts." Christiane Bailly tends to be moody which explains why, although she has some excellent clothes, she has never been able to impose a single style. Emmanuelle Khanh is a sporty type so it follows that culottes are among her best designs.

It boils down to timing. Now that women want soft, fluid clothes, women designers are having a field day. But sooner or later, the pendulum will swing in the other direction and then men designers will be back in the driver's seat.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The final new operatic production of the season at the Paris Opéra will be of Massenet's "Maison," which will have its first performance July 2 and 3, with alternate casting in the principal roles. Serge Baudo will conduct. Jean-Louis Thamin is the stage director and Malais the designer. Jeanne Coltrane and Jeanette Piou alternate in the title part. Alain Vanzo and Jean Dupuy share the role of Des Grieux, and Yves Bisson and Robert Massard that of Lescaut. Subsequent performances are scheduled for July 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 18. The theater will be closed from July 17 to Sept. 24, when it re-opens with a concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Sir Georg Solti.

The 1974-75 season of the Lyons Opera will open with a new production of Janacek's "Jenufa," conducted by Theodor Guschlbauer, staged by Ernst Postgen and designed by Jacques Rapp, and will include new presentations of Rossini's "The Barber of Se-

villa," Mozart's "Così fan tutte," Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," and Rameau's "Zoroastre." The first of two ballet programs will offer Rostislav's "Bacchus et Ariane" and Stockhausen's "Hymnen," and the other will be devoted to Stravinsky, all in choreographies by Vittorio Gassman.

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NEW ISSUE

June 20, 1974

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GIROCENTRALE

July 2, 1974.

New Surplus in W. German Trade

WISSEN, West Germany, July 1 (Reuters).—West Germany achieved another huge foreign trade surplus of 4.881 billion deutsche marks in May, the Federal Statistical Office here announced today.

The surplus, up from 4.578 billion DM in April, was only slightly below the record of 5.073 billion DM of February this year.

Germany's continuing foreign trade successes come at a time when three of its Common Market partners, Britain, France, and

Five-Month Gain Is Double 1973's

Italy, are heavily in deficit in their trading balances.

The trade surplus for the first five months of 1974 rose to 22.734 billion DM from 11.324 billion DM in the same period last year.

Germany's foreign trade strength has been maintained despite a steep increase in the international value of the mark against an average of other currencies over the past two years and the higher price this country pays for oil, of which it is Europe's biggest importer.

The trade surplus is usually partly offset by a deficit on so-called invisibles—like tourism, transport, insurance, and remittances of cash to their home countries by foreign workers employed in Germany.

Luxembourg Shuts Herstatt

LUXEMBOURG, July 1 (Reuters).—Luxembourg authorities today withdrew the operating license from Banque Herstatt Luxembourg, an affiliate of the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt of Cologne.

Albert Dondelinger, head of the Banking Control Commission, told a press conference the bank would no longer be able to carry out its banking activities.

He said the main reason for the decision was that the West German Gerling Insurance group, principal shareholder of Banque Herstatt Luxembourg, was refusing to give additional funds to it.

He reaffirmed an earlier statement that investigation of the bank's accounts had revealed no irregularities.

But its affairs had been managed in Cologne and not on the spot in Luxembourg and this long-distance management was contrary to Luxembourg banking laws, he said.

Gerling Bank Reopens

COLOGNE, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Gerling Global Bank, a member of the Gerling group, reopened its doors today after remaining closed last Thursday and Friday to stock up on cash, a Gerling spokesman said.

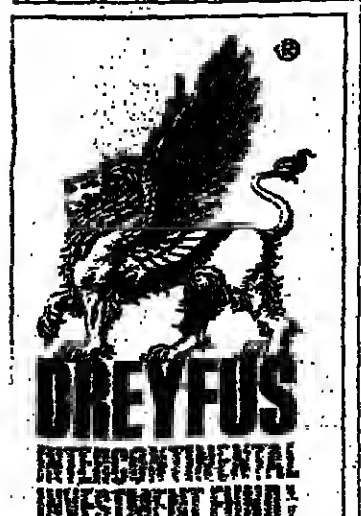
Gerling Global had closed its doors after Bankhaus Herstatt, which is 51.4 percent owned by the Gerling group, collapsed following sharp losses on the foreign exchange market.

The Gerling spokesman said Gerling Global now has enough cash reserves to meet any and all customer withdrawals. He added, however, that the withdrawal volume so far was less than had been expected.

Hans Gerbing, shortly before Herstatt collapsed, personally acquired the 25 percent share held by Global Bank in Herstatt, when it became known to him that Herstatt seemed to be heading for trouble, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that in order to insure that Global Bank would not be drawn into the whirlpool of Herstatt's failure, Mr. Gerling and the chairman of West Deutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Ludwig Poullin, have arranged a long-term cooperation agreement.

This includes a "practically unlimited line of credit" for Global Bank to help prevent a chain reaction and to reaffirm the confidence in the bank, the spokesman said.



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Profit Soars 116 Percent At Komatsu

But Losses Seen At Alfa, Aerospatiale

TOKYO, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of machinery maker Komatsu Ltd. soared 116 percent last year to 19 billion yen (\$87 billion) from 8.5 billion yen in 1972, the company reported today.

Consolidated sales and other revenue rose to 374.08 billion yen from 240.01 billion yen in 1972.

Writing in the company's annual report, Ryohichi Kawai, president, attributed Komatsu's favorable performance last year to a global need for construction machinery.

In Japan, he said, demand was extremely strong as a result of various civil engineering projects for urban and regional development and because of capital expenditures by Japanese industry.

Overseas demand stemmed both from civil engineering projects and from efforts to hasten development of natural resources and to expand food production.

Looking ahead, Mr. Kawai said the impact of Japan's tight money policy is expected to curb domestic demand, but overseas demand for construction machinery has continued to increase.

Aerospatiale Has Loss

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).—Provisional accounts of Sté Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale for last year show a loss of about 450 million francs (94 million dollars) compared with a loss of 13 million francs in 1972, informed sources said today.

Turnover rose 8 percent to 2.7 billion francs, the sources said.

The firm's civil aircraft division was the main source of the loss, according to figures in a report prepared for the workers' committee.

Alfa Romeo Deficit

MILAN, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Alfa Romeo, the Italian state-controlled auto maker, posted a loss of 930 million lire (\$14 million) in 1973 against profits of 2.6 billion lire the year before. It was the first deficit balance for Alfa Romeo in 10 years.

Directors of the second-largest Italian auto maker blamed higher costs of raw materials and of manpower for the deficit.

In 1973 raw material costs soared to 277 billion lire from 151 billion the year before, while manpower costs rose to 102 billion lire from 78 billion lire.

Production of automobiles totaled 136,000 units, up 54 percent from 1972. Overall sales topped 395 billion lire, up 18.3 percent.

Workers' Ban on Overtime Cuts Chrysler's U.K. Output

LONDON, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. toolroom workers decided today to continue their overtime ban and other sanctions that have severely cut production at the company's engine plant in Coventry.

The 250 toolroom workers are seeking wage increases aimed at restoring the pay differentials they previously had compared with other highly skilled workers at Chrysler.

The toolworkers' sanctions led to Chrysler turning out practically no engines last week, a Chrysler spokesman said, adding that the company will probably have to halt production of cars at its Ryton assembly plant and lay off some workers later this week when the supply of stockpiled engines is expected to run out.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Utilities Cut Nuclear Plans

Construction plans for two major nuclear generating units valued at \$1 billion were canceled by the Consumers Power Co. of Michigan. At the same time, Boston Edison Co. deferred the planned construction of a nuclear generating unit.

Difficulties in raising capital for the project were cited by Consumers Power, while Boston Edison said conservation efforts of its customers had made future growth and needs uncertain. According to industry sources, the decisions of the two utilities represent a significant setback to the growth of nuclear-generated electricity in the United States.

The actions follow similar developments including conventional fossil-fuel generating units in recent months, a number of which have been delayed or dropped entirely. "The developments have caused some industry observers to voice fear of a shortage of generating capacity during the 1980s. It takes about five years for the construction of a conventional generating unit and seven to 10 years for a nuclear unit."

Westinghouse Confronts Credit Line

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has made arrangements to convert its open bank lines of credit into a \$500-million six-year contractual bank credit agreement. Westinghouse says this credit facility will permit borrowing on a revolving basis during the first three years with a three-year term loan to follow. It did not disclose any other details of the credit agreement. Last week, Westinghouse stock dropped sharply when rumors circulated that the company was having financing problems. The company had called such rumors "irresponsible and unfounded."

Banks Top U.S. Growth Rates

Commercial banking led U.S. nonindustrial sectors in asset growth last year as combined assets of the 50 largest bank holding companies and banks rose 23 percent to \$439 billion, Fortune magazine reports in its July issue. Citicorp, parent of New York's First National City Bank, was top earner among the banks and bank holding companies, with \$252 million in net income, after securities transactions and extraordinary gains or losses were taken into account. Citicorp, with \$44 billion in assets at the end of 1973, was second to the parent of San Francisco's Bank of America, BankAmerica Corp., which registered assets of \$43.4 billion. Fortune notes that none of the nonindustrial groups posted earnings growth as high as its 500 leading U.S. industrialists, whose combined net income was up 39 percent last year.

Projection May Be Cut by 100 Million Bushels

Bad Weather Seen Hitting U.S. Soy Crop

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Cold, wet weather, which earlier cut prospects for bumper corn and other crops, is threatening to trim the U.S. soybean harvest.

Growers, traders, agronomists and state government officials surveyed do not see any change on the basis of the present outlook of harvesting a 1.53-billion-bushel soybean crop, as projected last week by the Agriculture Department.

Many of those surveyed expected this year's crop to be closer to 1.4 billion bushels, about 100 million bushels below the government indication and more than 10 percent below last autumn's record 1.57-billion-bushel harvest.

That could mean tighter soybean-meal supplies, possibly higher costs for livestock and poultry producers and ultimately higher prices for meat, milk, eggs, margarine, shortening and other products made from soybean oil.

However, crop experts do not see a return to the record prices of more than \$12 a bushel for soybeans and 39 1/2 cents a pound for oil paid last summer, when it appeared that the United States was about to run out of soybeans.

But because consumers still are paying near-record retail prices for oil products, the observers reason that any tightening of supplies that raises prices from current levels of about \$3.5 a bushel for soybeans and 33 1/4 cents a pound for oil also would influence consumer prices.

As expected, farmers' soybean plantings topped original projections because weather delayed corn and cotton planting; soybeans generally can be planted successfully later than the other two crops. But the weather this year also delayed soybean plantings well beyond deadlines for good yields, the observers say, which could once again eliminate the gains from increased acreage.

U.S. Farmers Reap Benefit Of Withholding Wheat Crop

By Seth S. King

CHICAGO, July 1 (NYT).—A bountiful harvest of winter wheat is nearing its peak in Kansas and the combines will soon be moving northward into Nebraska to cut the crop there. But this year a new element is changing the usual pattern in which wheat has moved from field to grain dealer to flour miller.

Many wheat farmers are not selling their crop "off the back of the combine" as most of them have in the past.

Instead, they are storing it on their own farms or in local co-operative elevators and waiting until they believe the market price is right before they sell.

A year ago, when a bumper crop was flooding the market, farmers who sold immediately got about \$2.40 a bushel. But by February, as export buying reached panic levels, that same wheat could have been sold for about \$3.50 a bushel.

"I learned something all too painfully last year," Gary Jones, a large-scale wheat grower near Altus, Okla., said recently. "Last year I sold right off the back of the combine for a little better than \$2. This year I don't have to move it there's room in the elevator, and I'm hanging on until the price gets better."

If he had sold at the beginning of this month, he would have been offered \$3.15 a bushel. Since then the price has risen as farmers in the early harvest areas held it, and it is now going for about \$4.20 a bushel.

This hold-back is blocking the

NYSE Prices Close Mixed In Dull Trade

Prime Rate Worried Spurred by Bank

NEW YORK, July 1 (Reuters).—With some investors taking the week off for a long Fourth of July holiday and others keeping a close eye on the interest rate picture, New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed in light trading today.

In a surprise move, First National Bank of Chicago said it would hold its prime interest rate unchanged at 11.8 percent this week.

The Chicago bank had been expected to boost the key rate above 12 percent. However, investors were unimpressed.

Perhaps it was the wording of First Chicago's announcement that disturbed investors.

The bank said it is holding its base rate steady "to assess the recent runup in money market rates, which may be a temporary aberration caused by business borrowing for the mid-year tax rate and semiannual statement rate."

But it also said that its three-week averaging may carry the bank's formula guideline above 12.07 percent next week.

Apparently investors interpreted this as meaning that the top of the prime rate spiral may still be ahead.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 3.83 points to 806.91. However, declining issues outnumbered gains about 783 to 570. Volume totaled 10.27 million shares compared with 12.01 million shares on Friday.

Damon, which had not traded since last Thursday, tumbled 15 3/4 to 9 7/8 on over 270,000 shares, making it the day's most active stock.

Damon said last week it expected to report lower earnings for the year, which it believed were well below industry analysts' estimates.

Less-active North American Mortgage Investors lost a point to 7 3/4, while Massachusetts Investors fell 1 1/2 to 13 1/2. The group was subject to some bearish comment in an investment advisory service.

Diebold dropped 2 1/4 to 29 1/2, but Natomax gained 3 3/8 to 56 1/2. Natomax said it expects a second-quarter per-share net of \$3.41 versus a restated 29 cents a year ago.

McDonald's, reversing a recent trend, edged up 1 1/4 to 45 1/8. It reported higher earnings.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.37 to 78.73.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 0.53 to 74.91.

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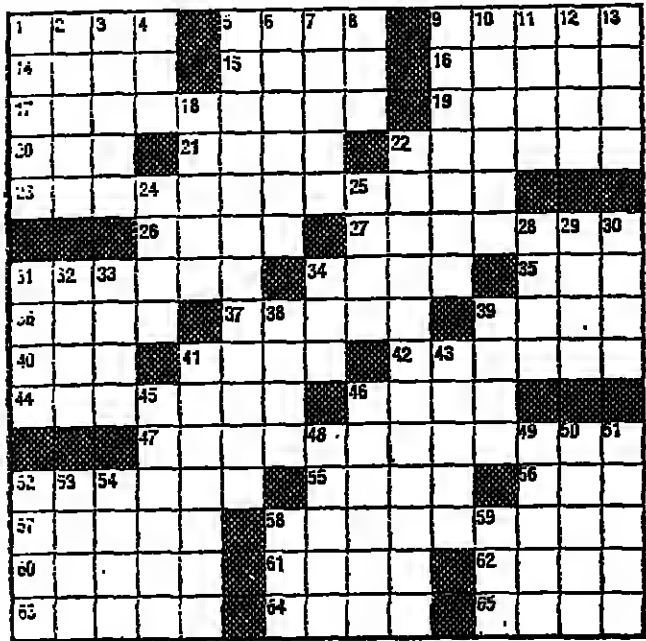
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(Continued on next page)

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- 1 Reduce
3 Kind of writer
9 Cooped up
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35 Eskimo knife
36 Warning word
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39 Yemette
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2 Excuse
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4 Go astray
5 In various
6 Arabian gazelles
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sound
8 Range of sight
9 Water bottles
10 Charm
11 Sudden rush
12 They, in Italy
13 Forest animal
18 City on the Nile
- 55 Guns
56 Took the bait
57 Lend —
(assist)
58 With intensity
60 Star in Cygnus
61 Golf club
62 Genuine
63 Bronze
64 Small town
65 Concerning
- 22 Salted peanuts,
for a while
24 Give forth
25 Soap unit
28 Sod
29 Norwegian saint
30 Keeler
31 The same
32 Space-shot bust
33 Door opener
34 Embroider
38 Beer-fermenting
agent
39 Writer: Abbr.
41 Hopeful one at
flight time
43 Rope
45 Ruby variety
46 Word for a brat
places
48 South Pacific
island
49 Creator of Ase
Hemingway
heroine
51 Bon too
52 Fashioned
53 Attention-getting
word
54 Hindu queen
58 White lie
59 Swiss canton



WEATHER

ALOEVE	5 F	Clear	MADRID	5 F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	15	Cloudy	MILAN	39	Clear
ANKARA	28	Cloudy	MOSCOW	27	Cloudy
ATLANTA	28	Clear	MUNICH	21	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	Clear
BERLIN	19	Cloudy	NICE	23	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	18	Cloudy	OSLO	22	Cloudy
BOMBAY	29	Cloudy	PARIS	22	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	Cloudy	PRAGUE	24	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	Clear	ROME	22	Clear
COPENHAGEN	18	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	19	Clear
COSTA MESA	21	Clear	TEHRAN	22	Clear
DUBLIN	17	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	Clear
EDINBURGH	18	Cloudy	VIENNA	21	Clear
FLORENCE	18	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	23	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	Cloudy
GENOVA	17	Cloudy			
HELSINKI	18	Cloudy			
ISTANBUL	22	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	18	Cloudy			
LONDON	18	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	18	Cloudy			

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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July 1, 1974

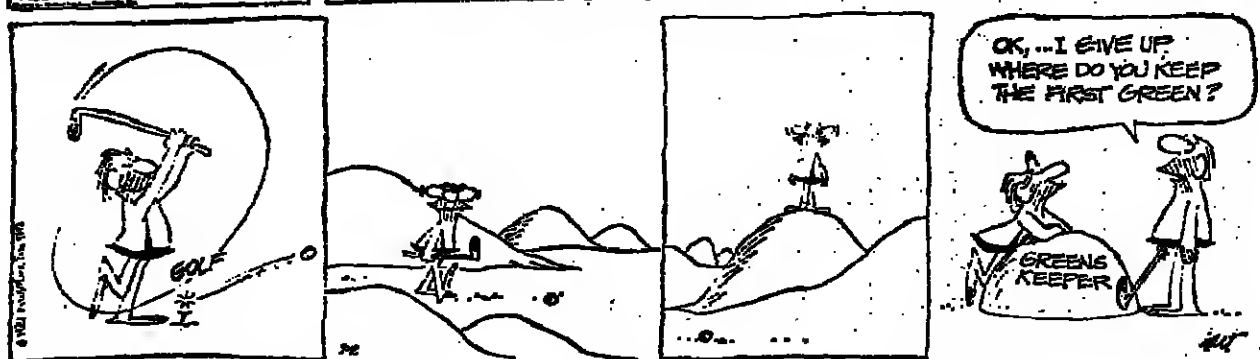
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COSTA MESA	21	Clear	TEHRAN	22	Clear
DUBLIN	17	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	Clear
EDINBURGH	18	Cloudy	VIENNA	21	Clear
FLORENCE	18	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	23	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	Cloudy
GENOVA	17	Cloudy			
HELSINKI	18	Cloudy			
ISTANBUL	22	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	18	Cloudy			
LONDON	18	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	18	Cloudy			

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



WIZARD



ID



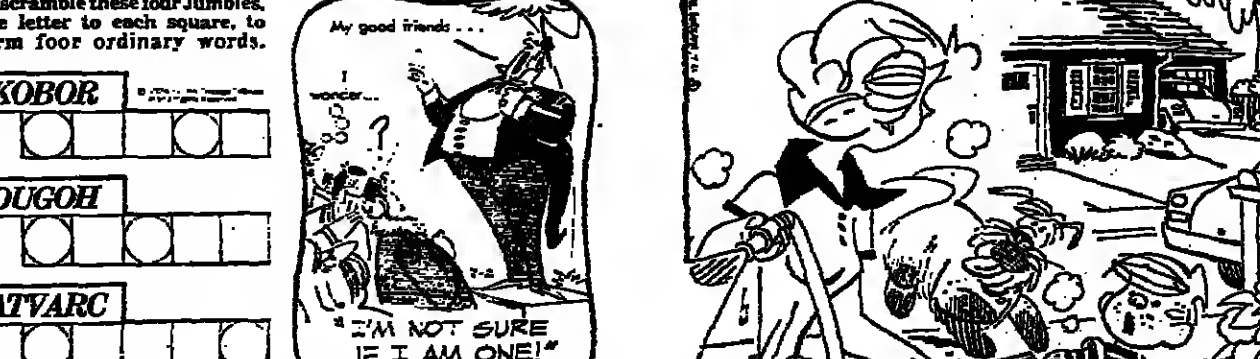
BUZ



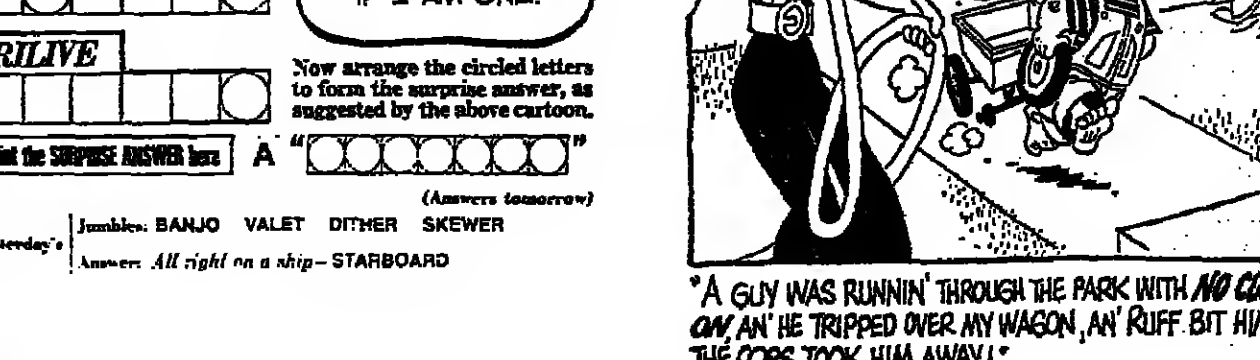
SAWYER



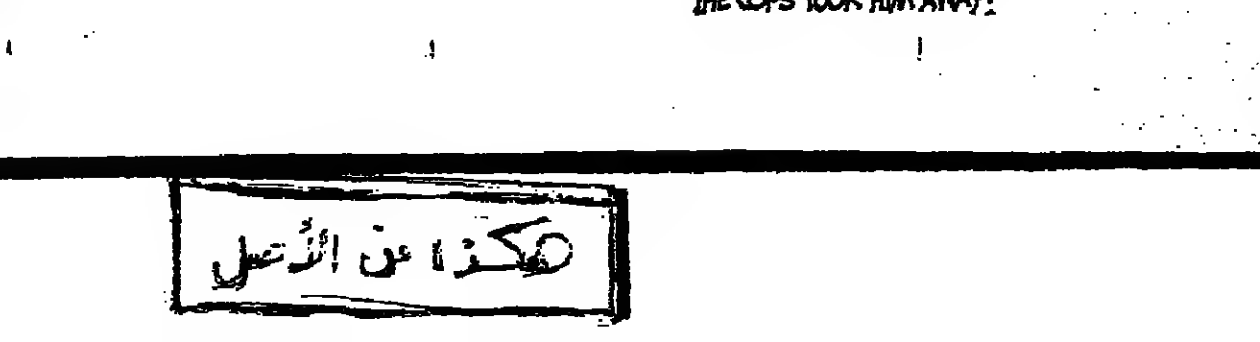
REX



MORGAN



RIP



BOOKS

AN AMERICAN LIFE: ONE MAN'S ROAD TO WATERGATE

By Jeb Stuart Magruder. Illustrated. Atheneum, 336 pp., \$16.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE expects to disdain Jeb Stuart Magruder's "An American Life: One Man's Road to Watergate." (After all, what has someone relatively low on the Watergate totem pole to offer, except excuses for himself?) And for a while at least, one's disdain holds sway. Indeed, how else is one to respond to the moral problems Magruder evokes while recounting his youth and early career? How is one to react to his admission that he discovered early in life how easy it was for him to "wangle" his way with his charm and good looks? Or to his statement, explaining why he felt a certain falling out between his college fraternity and the national office "was religious," that "I couldn't see how it was going to dishonor Phi Delta Theta to have one Jew in the Williams chapter?" Or to the too-feeble objections he raises to jobs he held as a young man that involved manufacturing faulty merchandise or selling goods by illegitimate means?

And how else but with disdain is one to react to the profoundly superficial manner in which Magruder embraced his political calling? To the shallowness of his philosophy, which is summed up in its totality by the statements: "As a college student, looking in political science, I had learned I was more comfortable with the conservative point of view than with the liberal. I wanted to see less big government and more individualism." To the longing for status, power, glamour and the approval of his superiors that seems to have moved him to strive and succeed in the Nixon administration? And to his concern for the images and shadows of Nixon's programs, rather than their realities and substance?

Judging from the first half of "An American Life," Jeb Stuart Magruder grew up as a paradigm of the youth of the 1950s—outer-directed, mildly shy and eager to succeed, whatever standard that prevailed. He leaped aboard the Nixon ship when the cosmetics industry (where, for a time, he owned a sales and manufacturing concern while simultaneously working as a chain department store's salesman whose potential for conflict of interest he doesn't bother to comment upon). Working as a special assistant to the President, he would be required to rig television campaigns in support of Nixon's controversial decisions. As the man in charge of planning for the Committee to Re-Elect the President, he would help to engineer the cover-up of the Watergate break-in. Outer-directedness, cosmetics, cover-up: it is all of a piece. And so a reader exercises his disdain.

Yet curiously enough, one's disdain begins to fade after a

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Leading the opponent's suit in a no-trump contract can be profitable on certain hands. It can force the defenders to take their tricks prematurely; it may show the declarer to gather his information he needs to guide his play in another suit; it can set up a squeeze, and it can confuse the opponents.

This strategy was successful on the diagrammed deal played recently in the world women's pair championships in Las Palmas.

The contract of three no-trump was an optimistic one. South opened a minimum hand and her partner drove to game. In their style, West's two club bids—unbid minor—were forcing.

With both her long suits bid by the opposition, West had to choose between hearts and clubs for the opening lead. She chose the club jack.

South inspected her prospects gloomily. There were only seven tricks in sight, and if she gave up a trick in spades, diamonds or clubs, the defense would have a chance to shift to hearts and cash at least four tricks.

It was perhaps best to leave West on lead, since she had not fanned a heart lead originally and the length was likely to be with East. So South played low from dummy on the club jack and checked in her own hand, playing the four.

West knew that her partner held at least five hearts, since South had denied possession of four hearts in the bidding. Nevertheless, a heart shift might have helped South, so West took the line of least resistance by leading a diamond to dummy's ace.

Now South could have tried to cash eight tricks, and with the clubs 4-3 would have succeeded. But she had not given up hope of nine, and made the bold play.

At the third trick, she led the heart six from the dummy.

East naturally put up the ten. South "finched" and West failed to work it out. She actually played low from dummy, but her hearts were bound to gain. She returned the heart king and West won with the ace, realizing too late what had happened.

West shifted to a spade, which was won by dummy's ace. South entered her hand with a club lead to the ace and continued diamonds, conceding the fourth round to West. Now South had the last of the tricks, since the third diamond was a winner and dummy's last club provided the ninth trick.

Notes that a more expert West would have seen through South's leading play. That was known to have five hearts, and her play of the ten marked South with the three. The ten-play would only be right from K-Q-10, so West should have overtaken with the ace and combined the suit to give the defense six tricks.

NORTH
♠ A8765
♥ QJ76
♦ A
♣ A987

EAST
♠ J1043
♥ Q9
♦ KQ1042
♣ 752
♦ Q85

SOUTH ON
♠ K2
♥ Q953
♦ QK864
♣ A47

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1.0.0.0 1.0.0.0 2.0.0.0 2.0.0.0 3.0.0.0 3.0.0.0 4.0.0.0 4.0.0.0 5.0.0.0 5.0.0.0 6.0.0.0 6.0.0.0 7.0.0.0 7.0.0.0 8.0.0.0 8.0.0.0 9.0.0.0 9.0.0.0 10.0.0.0 10.0.0.0 11.0.0.0 11.0.0.0 12.0.0.0 12.0.0.0 13.0.0.0 13.0.0.0 14.0.0.0 14.0.0.0 15.0.0.0 15.0.0.0 16.0.0.0 16.0.0.0 17.0.0.0 17.0.0.0 18.0.0.0 18.0.0.0 19.0.0.0 19.0.0.0 20.0.0.0 20.0.0.0 21.0.0.0 21.0.0.0 22.0.0.0 22.0.0.0 23.0.0.0 23.0.0.0 24.0.0.0 24.0.0.0 25.0.0.0 25.0.0.0 26.0.0.0 26.0.0.0 27.0.0.0 27.0.0.0 28.0.0.0 28.0.0.0 29.0.0.0 29.0.0.0 30.0.0.0 30.0.0.0 31.0.0.0 31.0.0.0 32.0.0.0 32.0.0.0 33.0.0.0 33.0.0.0 34.0.0.0 34.0.0.0 35.0.0.0 35.0.0.0 36.0.0.0 36.0.0.0 37.0.0.0 37.0.0.0 38.0.0.0 38.0.0.0 39.0.0.0 39.0.0.0 40.0.0.0 40.0.0.0 41.0.0.0 41.0.0.0 42.0.0.0 42.0.0.0 43.0.0.0 43.0.0.0 44.0.0.0 44.0.0.0 45.0.0.0 45.0.0.0 46.0.0.0 46.0.0.0 47.0.0.0 47.0.0.0 48.0.0.0 48.0.0.0 49.0.0.0 49.0.0.0 50.0.0.0 50.0.0.0 51.0.0.0 51.0.0.0 52.0.0.0 52.0.0.0 53.0.0.0 53.0.0.0 54.0.0.0 54.0.0.0 55.0.0.0 55.0.0.0 56.0.0.0 56.0.0.0 57.0.0.0 57.0.0.0 58.0.0.0 58.0.0.0 59.0.0.0 59.0.0.0 60.0.0.0 60.0.0.0 61.0.0.0 61.0.0.0 62.0.0.0 62.0.0.0 63.0.0.0 63.0.0.0 64.0.0.0 64.0.0.0 65.0.0.0 65.0.0.0 66.0.0.0 66.0.0.0 67.0.0.0 67.0.0.0 68.0.0.0 68.0.0.0 69.0.0.0 69.0.0.0 70.0.0.0 70.0.0.0 71.0.0.0 71.0.0.0 72.0.0.0 72.0.0.0 73.0.0.0 73.0.0.0 74.0.0.0 74.0.0.0 75.0.0.0 75.0.0.0 76.0.0.0 76.0.0.0 77.0.0.0 77.0.0.0 78.0.0.0 78.0.0.0 79.0.0.0 79.0.0.0 80.0.0.0 80.0.0.0 81.0.0.0 81.0.0.0 82.0.0.0 82.0.0.0 83.0.0.0 83.0.0.0 84.0.0.0 84.0.0.0 85.0.0.0 85.0.0.0 86.0.0.0 86.0.0.0 87.0.0.0 87.0.0.0 88.0.0.0 88.0.0.0 89.0.0.0 89.0.0.0 90.0.0.0 90.0.0.0 91.0.0.0 91.0.0.0 92.0.0.0 92.0.0.0 93.0.0.0 93.0.0.0 94.0.0.0 94.0.0.0 95.0.0.0 95.0.0.0 96.0.0.0 96.0.0.0 97.0.0.0 97.0.0.0 98.0.0.0 98.0.0.0 99.0.0.0 99.0.0.0 100.0.0.0 100.0.0.0 101.0.0.0 101.0.0.0 102.0.0.0 102.0.0.0 103.0.0.0 103.0.0.0 104.0.0.0 104.0.0.0 105.0.0.0 105.0.0.0 106.0.0.0 106.0.0.0 107.0.0.0 107.0.0.0 108.0.0.0 108.0.0.0 109.0.0.0 109.0.0.0 110.0.0.0 110.0.0.0 111.0.0.0 111.0.0.0 112.0.0.0 112.0.0.0 113.0.0.0 113.0.0.0 114.0.0.0 114.0.0.0 115.0.0.0 115.0.0.0 116.0.0.0 116.0.0.0 117.0.0.0 117.0.0.0 118.0.0.0 118.0.0.0 119.0.0.0 119.0.0.0 120.0.0.0 120.0.0.0 121.0.0.0 121.0.0.0 122.0.0.0 122.0.0.0 123.0.0.0 123.0.0.0 124.0.0.0 124.0.0.0 125.0.0.0 125.0.0.0 126.0.0.0 126.0.0.0 127.0.0.0 127.0.0.0 128.0.0.0 128.0.0.0 129.0.0.0 129.0.0.0 130.0.0.0 130.0.0.0 131.0.0.0 131.0.0.0 132.0.0.0 132.0.0.0 133.0.0.0 133.0.0.0 134.0.0.0 134.0.0.0 135.0.0.0 135.0.0.0 136.0.0.0 136.0.0.0 137.0.0.0 137.0.0.0 138.0.0.0 138.0.0.0 139.0.0.0 139.0.0.0 140.0.0.0 140.0.0.0 141.0.0.0 141.0.0.0 142.0.0.0 142.0.0.0 143.0.0.0 143.0.0.0 144.0.0.0 144.0.0.0 145.0.0.0 145.0.0.0 146.0.0.0 146.0.0.0 147.0.0.0 147.0.0.0 148.0.0.0 148.0.0.0 149.0.0.0 149.0.0.0 150.0.0.0 150.0.0.0 151.0.0.0 151.0.0.0 152.0.0.0 152.0.0.0 153.0.0.0 153.0.0.0 154.0.0.0 154.0.0.0 155.0.0.0 155.0.0.0 156.0.0.0 156.0.0.0 157.0.0.0 157.0.0.0 158.0.0.0 158.0.0.0 159.0.0.0 159.0.0.0 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